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THE

MODERN CLASS BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

CONTAINING

ALL THE RULES, WITH THEIR EXCEPTIONS, WHICH GOVERN THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

With an Appendix,

IN WHICH THE CONJUGATION OF THE MOST DIFFICULT VERBS IS GIVEN, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS, MONTHS, DAYS OF THE WEEK, ETC., ETC., WITH THE WRITTEN PRONUNCIATION.

By V. ALVERGNAT,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN THE HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

Of the three principal points of the comprehensive study of the French language, — viz., *pronunciation*, *grammar*, and the *acquisition of a vocabulary*, — the first in order and most important is PRONUNCIATION. But, while grammars have been multiplied almost beyond necessity, text-books on French pronunciation are few, and none of them complete.

Of the usefulness, nay, of the indispensability, of a complete and accurate class-book of French pronunciation, it is unnecessary to speak: every teacher and pupil has felt the need of it. How many, even among the best French scholars, for want of a proper book of reference for rules and exceptions so easily forgotten, have been (sometimes for years) feeling their way in the dark!

With the hope, and prompted by the desire, of helping the student in securing a pure and correct pronunciation, I have attempted to supply a deficiency which I have sorely felt myself at every step of my teaching.

Much might be said in favor of the modern system of spelling adhered to in the present work. Suffice it to state that it is no new method. Introduced in French schools more than thirty years ago, it has superseded the old and unnatural way of spelling words, *for their pronunciation*, by

naming each one of their letters, silent or not. In the modern system, the *sounds* only are named; and, as their names are but duplicates of the sounds, a correct pronunciation of any assemblage of sounds (or syllables) must necessarily follow.

With the exception of the two vowel-sounds generally represented by *eu* and *un*, which have no exact equivalent in English, ALL French sounds have representatives in the English language, — a fact which will be satisfactorily demonstrated in the course of the lessons. Now let the English word which possesses the *true* French sound be once fixed in the mind of the pupil, and it is both natural and easy for him to emit that sound in its perfection.

Upon this self-evident fact my method is based; and certainly no other is simpler, better, more natural, practical, and expeditious.

In the preparation of this book, I have availed myself of all the sources of information within my reach, and followed the best authorities. The works of J. MAIGNE, G. H. AUBERTIN, A. FÉLINE, P. LAROUSSE, &c., and particularly the recent exhaustive treatise of French pronunciation by M. A. LESAINT, have afforded me much help on doubtful points. In short, I have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense to make this work the standard textbook of French pronunciation.

Hoping that my labors have not been in vain, I now leave the work to the appreciation of teachers and students.

V. ALVERGNAT.

HARTFORD, CONN., July, 1872.

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THE MODERN CLASS-BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Conventional Characters.				French Sounds.
1.	ă,	as a	in as	a short.
2.	ah,	,, a	,, father	a semi-long.
	āh,	,, a	,, father	â long.
3.	uh,	,, e	,, ermine . . .	e guttural.
4.	ŏ,	,, e	,, move	e semi-mute.*
5.	a,	,, a	,, late	é acute.
6.	eh,	,, e	,, met	è grave.
	ēh,	,, e	,, there	ê long.
7.	ee,	,, i	,, police	i short.
8.	ŏ,	,, o	,, nor	o short.
9.	o,	,, o	,, also	o semi-long.
	ō,	,, o	,, no	ô long.
10.	ŭ,	,, u	,, constitution . .	u, û, short and long.
11.	ēu,	,, i	,, first	eu semi-long.
12.	oo,	,, oo	,, too	ou semi-long.

NASAL SOUNDS.

13.	ān,	as an	in want	an semi-long.
14.	īn,	,, an	,, Yankee . . .	in semi-long.
15.	ōn,	,, on	,, don't	on semi-long.
16.	ūn,	,, un	,, grunt	un semi-long.

IRREGULAR DIPHTHONGS.

17.	weh,	as wea	in wear	oi semi-long.
18.	wah,	,, wa	,, water . . .	oi open.

ARTICULATED SOUNDS.

g,	as g	in go		g hard.
zh,	,, z	,, glazier		g soft.
gn,	,, ng	,, singing		g liquid.
y,	,, y	,, yes		l liquid.

* The semi-mute e sound will also be represented by an apostrophe (thus, ') when the sound which e represents is a nearly inaudible breathing.

THE MODERN CLASS-BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

FIRST LESSON. *Première leçon.*

LETTERS.

1. The French alphabet was originally composed of twenty-five letters. Now, by the *intrusion* of **w**, borrowed from the alphabet of Northern nations, it contains twenty-six letters.

2. The modern names of the French letters correspond, as nearly as possible, to the sounds which they represent.

	Called	Pronounced as in		Called	Pronounced as in
1. **a**	ah	father.	14. **n**	nuh	nut.
2. **b**	buh	budge.	15. **o**	o	obedience.
3. **c**	kuh	cuttle.	16. **p**	puh	purr.
4. **d**	duh	dutch.	17. **q**	kuh	piquet.
5. **e**	uh	ermine.	18. **r**	ruh	runner.
6. **f**	fuh	fudge.	19. **s**	suh	subject.
7. **g**	guh	gun.	20. **t**	tuh	tusk.
8. **h**	uh	herb.	21. **u**	u	constitution.
9. **i**	ee	police.	22. **v**	vuh	vulture.
10. **j**	zhuh	**z** in azure.	23. **w**	vuh	vulture.
11. **k**	kuh	kernel.	24. **x**	gzuh	exult.
12. **l**	luh	luggage.	25. **y**	ee	**i** in police.
13. **m**	muh	must.	26. **z**	zuh	zurlite.

OBSERVATION. — **w** is generally called *double v;* and **y**, *i grec.*

THEORY.

I. Obs. — **j**, **k**, **q**, **r**, **v**, **z**, are the only letters whose pronunciation never varies. Each one of the other letters represents two or more sounds, according to place and circumstances, and therefore has different names.

II. Obs. — The letter **u** is the only one whose pronunciation presents some difficulty to the beginner. It is true that a comparatively large number of Americans pronounce the **u** of *constitution* and *duenna* as accurately as the most fastidious Frenchman could desire. But the bare statement of this fact being insufficient in itself to enable the learner to pronounce the French **u** correctly, I give here an easy method for the acquisition of that sound. If my directions are faithfully followed, failure will be impossible.

Directions. — Pronounce loudly, and as distinctly as you can, the sound represented by **ee** in *lee*. Now, as soon as you have fairly started the **ee** sound, let your lips gently advance, as if you were intending to whistle, bring them nearer and nearer together until only a *very narrow* opening is left for the passage of the sounding breath. Meanwhile be very careful not to move your tongue. The whole operation must be accomplished while the **ee** sound is in process of emission.

As you proceed, you will observe a gradual change in the quality of the sound. You should not stop then; but continue as long as your breath lasts, in order to perfect the operation. The inevitable result will be the transformation of the **ee** sound into that of the French **u**.

You should try again until your ear is accustomed to the new sound, carefully guarding against stiffness or rigidity in your lips: their gradual motion should be natural and easy.

PRACTICE.

FIRST EXERCISE. *Premier exercice.*

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o,
ah buh kuh duh uh fuh guh uh ee zhuh kuh luh muh nuh o

p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, a, e, i, o, u, y,
puh kuh ruh suh tuh u vuh vuh gzuh ee zuh ah uh ee o u ee

z, x, w, v, t, s, r, q, p, n, m, l, k, j, h, g, f, d,
zuh gzuh vuh vuh tuh suh ruh kuh puh nuh muh luh kuh zhuh uh guh fuh duh

c, b, y, u, o, i, e, a, l, w, z, m, a, x, u, b, n,
kuh buh ee u o ee uh ah luh vuh zuh muh ah gzuh u buh nuh

k, o, d, v, j, e, p, t, h, f, q, s, g, r, i, c, j, m,
kuh o duh vuh zhuh uh puh tuh uh fuh kuh suh guh ruh ee kuh zhuh muh

b, n, y, v, k, z, p, t, u, o, d, w, x, l, n, e, a.
buh nuh ee vuh kuh zuh puh tuh u o duh vuh gzuh luh nuh uh ah

---

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q,
r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, a, e, i, o, u, y, z, x, w,
v, t, s, r, q, p, n, m, l, k, j, h, g, f, d, k, b, y,
u, o, i, e, a, l, w, z, m, a, x, u, b, n, k, o, d, v,
j, e, p, t, h, f, q, s, g, r, i, c, j, m, b, n, y, v,
k, z, p, t, u, o, d, w, x, l, n, e, a.

NOTE. — The first part of this and the following exercises might be covered up with a sheet of paper while the learner is reading the second part.

THEORY.

SECOND LESSON. *Deuxième leçon.*

3. The French alphabet is divided into six vowels and twenty consonants.

4. The vowels are:

a, e, i, o, u, y.

5. The consonants or articulations are:

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z.

VOWEL-SOUNDS AND ACCENTS.

6. *A vowel-sound is the sonorous emission of breath,* which can be modulated into **a, e, i, o, u,** &c.

OBS. — The six vowel-letters do not represent all the modifications of which the sounding breath is susceptible.

This deficiency of particular characters to represent each one of our eighteen vowel-sounds is supplied partly by combinations of letters, and partly by some orthographical signs, called *accents.*

7. These accents, three in number, are:

1. The *acute* (´), inclined from right to left.
2. The *grave* (`), inclined from left to right.
3. The *circumflex* (^), a combination of the other two.

8. These accents alter the sound of the letter over which they are placed, both in quality and quantity.

OBS. — The quantity of a sound is the extent of its duration, — the length of time required for its complete emission.

9. Accents are used, also, as signs of distinction between words containing the same letters, but having a different meaning. Examples: **a,** *has;* **à,** *to;* **ou,** *or;* **où,** *where;* &c.

THEORY.

THE FIFTEEN FORMS OF THE VOWEL-LETTERS.

a, à, â; e, é, è, ê; i, î; o, ô; u, ù, û; y.

Obs. — As will be seen, the acute accent is used only with the letter **e**.

THE EIGHTEEN FRENCH VOWEL-SOUNDS, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

1. **a, à,** like **a** in **as.**
2. **â,** ,, **a** ,, **father.**
3. **e,** ,, **e** ,, **ermine.**
4. **e,** ,, **e** ,, **move.**
5. **é,** ,, **a** ,, **late** (nearly).
6. **è,** like **e** in **met.**
7. **i, î, y,** ,, **i** ,, **police.**
8. **o,** ,, **o** ,, **nor.**
9. **ô,** ,, **o** ,, **no.**
10. **u, û,** ,, **u** ,, **constitution.**
11. **eu,** like **i** in **first** (nearly).
12. **ou,** like **oo** in **too.**

Nasal Sounds.

13. **an,** like **an** in **want.**
14. **in,** ,, **an** ,, **Yankee.**
15. **on,** like **on** in **don't.**
16. **un,** ,, **un** ,, **grunt.**

Irregular Sounds.

17. **oi, oy,** like **wea** in **wear.**
18. **oi,** like **wa** in **water.***

Obs. — The first ten sounds are the only ones that can be represented by single letters.

---

* There are, it is true, other shades in sounds, of which a very minute and mathematical division and gradation might be made: as many as forty modifications in sounds have been recognized. But, for all practical purposes, the eighteen given above have been found amply sufficient. Nevertheless, what may be interesting and useful to the student on this subject will be presented at the proper time and place.

THEORY.

10. Thirteen of our consonants, viz., **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, z**, when at the beginning of words, are pronounced in French as they are in English.

SYLLABIFICATION.

11. *French words are divided upon a vowel-sound;* hence when a consonant is single between two vowels it begins the syllable. Thus, **page, bile, sofa**, have two syllables, — *pa-ge, bi-le, so-fa;* **image, opéra**, have three, — *i-ma-ge, o-pé-ra;* **fatalité, capitale**, four syllables, — *fa-ta-li-té, ca-pi-ta-le;* **imaginera**, five, — *i-ma-gi-ne-ra;* &c.

12. To this rule there are but few exceptions. Some words are divided according to etymology; but, as far as *pronunciation* is concerned, the above rule holds good in all cases.

13. When two or more consonants occur between two vowels, the division is, generally, as in English, between the consonants.

THE FINAL *E*.

14. When the final **e** is preceded by a consonant, as in **type, âge, table, obole**, &c., it is called semi-mute, and represents nothing more than a scarcely audible emission of breath, which disappears with the vanishing sound of the preceding consonant. This semi-mute **e** represents the faintest of our vowel-sounds, similar in all respects to the English **e** sound of *tape, zone, move*, &c.

PRACTICE.

SECOND EXERCISE.* *Deuxième exercice.*

1 1 1 5 **La va-ni-té,** lă vă nee ta.	the vanity.	8 8 7 9 **Le do-mi-no,** luh dō mee no.	the domino.
5 7 8 1 **dé-fi, so-fa,** da fee, sŏ fă.	challenge, sofa.	8 5 10 5 **le dé-pu-té,** luh da pü ta.	the deputy.
8 7 8 10 **po-li, do-du,** pō lee, dō dü.	polished, plump.	1 5 7 5 **la vé-ri-té,** lă va ree ta.	the truth.
8 2 5 7 5 **le pâ-té, ti-ré,** luh pâh ta, tee ra.	the pie, drawn.	8 9 7 **le rô-ti,** luh ro tee.	the roast-meat.
8 8 10 **le me-nu,** luh muh nü.	the bill of fare.	1 8 1 1 **pa-no-ra-ma,** pă nō ră mă.	panorama.
7 5 7 5 **fi-dé-li-té,** fee da lee ta.	faithfulness.	8 1 7 5 **mo-ra-li-té,** mŏ ră lee ta.	morality.
8 1 1 9 **le la-va-bo,** luh lă vă bo.	the washstand.	8 8 7 1 1 **le to-ry, za-ra,** luh tō ree, zä rä.	the tory, zara.

La vanité, défi, sola, poli, dodu, le pâté, tiré, le menu, fidélité, le lavabo, le domino, le député, la vérité, le roti, panorama, moralité, le tory, zara.

---

* See "Key to the Pronunciation," at the beginning of the book; also at the bottom of this page.

In the MODERN FRENCH METHOD OF SPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION (which must naturally be adopted by foreigners for spelling French words), —

1. The consonant is named. 2. The vowel-sound is uttered, which is represented by the vowel or by the assemblage of letters annexed to that consonant. 3. The syllabic sound is now given distinctly.

In the case of polysyllabic words, each successive syllable will, of course, be treated in the same manner; but the first is repeated, and joined to the second when the latter has been spelled; and these two syllables, likewise, to the third; and so on. Thus **La vanité** will be spelled: luh ă lă; vuh ă vă, nuh ee **nee**, **vănee**; tuh **a ta**, **văneeta**; lă **văneeta**. **Défi** will be spelled: duh **a da**, fuh ee **fee**, **dafee**; &c.

THEORY.

THIRD LESSON. *Troisième leçon.*

THE *EU* SOUND.

15. It is difficult to define the 11th sound, because it has no (recognized) exact equivalent in English. Mere words cannot convey a correct idea of its mixed nature, which partakes of that of **e** in "**e**rmine," and of **u** in "**u**nconstitution," completing a scale of three sounds which the student can learn in five minutes from a native, but which it is almost impossible to represent on paper.

But, although not recognized as an element of the English pronunciation, this sound is nevertheless pretty correctly uttered by persons who pronounce the word **first** with protruding and somewhat contracted lips. Here the **i** sound closely resembles the **eu** sound of the French.

OBS. — In order to pronounce the **eu** sound correctly, the mouth should form a sort of funnel, holding back the superabundance of the sonorous air, which, being supplied by the lungs faster than it can escape, produces, at its exit through the small opening of the lips, the somewhat obscure but compact and harmonious **eu** sound.*

---

* Let the student, after having substituted the sound of **e** in **e**rmine for that of **ee** in l**ee**, repeat the operation prescribed on page 4 for the pronunciation of **u**, and the sound ultimately produced will be the French **eu** sound (11th in our scale).

PRACTICE.

THIRD EXERCISE. *Troisième exercice.*

1 8 4 7 4 **La ro-be,* ri-de,** the gown, wrinkle. lă rŏb', reed'.	5 11 4 11 **é-meu-te, feu,** riot, fire. a mēūt', fēū.
10 4 7 4 10 4 **u-ne pi-le, lu-ne,** a heap, moon. ün' peel', lün'.	8 8 11 8 12 **le ne-veu, le sou,** the nephew, the penny. luh nuh vēū, luh soo.
8 7 4 6 4 **le ty-pe, pè-re,** the type, father. luh teep', pĕhr'.	1 1 12 **a-ma-dou,** German tinder. ă mă doo.
10 4 8 10 4 **mû-re, le tu-be,** ripe, the tube. mür', luh tūb'.	10 4 11 4 **u-ne meu-te,** a pack of hounds. ün' mēūt'.
6 4 6 4 **pê-le-mê-le,** pell-mell. pĕhl' - mĕhl'.	8 1 1 4 **le ma-la-de,** the sick one. luh mă lăd'.
1 8 4 9 4 **la vo-le, mô-le,** the vole, pier. lă vŏl', mōl'.	1 1 8 4 **la pa-ro-le,** the word. lă pă rŏl'.
1 8 4 10 4 **la no-ne, du-pe,** the nun, dupe. lă nŏn,' dūp'.	12 4 5 12 **dou-ze, Pé-rou,** twelve, Peru. dooz', pa roo.

La robe, ride, une pile, lune, le type, père, mûre, le tube, pêle-mêle, la vole, môle, la none, dupe, émeute, feu, le neveu, le sou, amadou, une meute, le malade, la parole, douze, Pérou.

---

* In spelling words ending with a semi-mute syllable, the student, having to name the final **e**, will call it **uh**; and, in pronouncing the final syllable *alone*, he will retain that **uh** sound for greater convenience. Thus, the last syllable of **robe** will be spelled, buh uh **buh**; but, in joining the two syllables for the enunciation of the whole word, the sound uh must necessarily be dismissed: the voice dwells upon the **b** sound, which absorbs the faint breathing represented by the semi-mute **e**. Robe will therefore be spelled: **ruh ŏ rŏ, buh uh buh, rŏb'**; and **émeute**: **a**, muh **ēū mēū, amēū**; tuh uh **tuh**; **amēūt'**.

Obs. — In the written pronunciation throughout this book, this semi-mute **e** sound is represented either by the conventional character **ĕ**, or simply by an apostrophe (').

THEORY.

FOURTH LESSON. *Quatrième leçon.*

THE NASAL SOUNDS.

16. From the peculiarity of their formation, these sounds present also some difficulty in the way of conveying a clear idea of their true nature; not because they do not exist in English, but because, like the **eu** sound, they are not recognized as elements of its pronunciation.

I will presently demonstrate that three of our four nasal sounds are fairly represented in some English expressions.

For instance, when **I don't want to** is spoken with great emphasis, the stress of the voice resting upon the word **want**, our first nasal sound is uttered in *all its* purity. Let us see:—

If the student pronounce **I don't want to** with force and decision, he will notice that the **t** of **want** is not sounded **at all**: only one **t** sound is heard,—that of **to**. Let him now drop that word **to**, and pronounce **wan**(t) precisely as he did before, and he will perceive that not only the *t*, but the *n* also, of *want* is silent. Next, let him dismiss **I don't**, and finally, dropping the **w** sound, utter the now isolated, accidental sound represented by **a** of *wa*(*nt*). That sound, if the operation has been carefully performed, will be identical with the first French nasal sound (13th in our scale).

17. Likewise in **Yankee**, the sound represented by **an** is an exact equivalent to our second nasal sound (14th).

18. In **don't**, said with earnestness, the **on** sound is absolutely the same as the French nasal sound (15th) represented by that combination.

19. The **un** in **grunt** is a pretty fair representative of our fourth nasal sound (16th in the scale).

Obs.—These last three sounds can easily be obtained by a process similar to that prescribed for the acquisition of the first (§ 16).

PRACTICE.

FOURTH EXERCISE. *Quatrième exercice.*

16 14 15 **Un din-don,*** ūn dīn dōn.	a turkey.	11 15 1 11 **Meu-don, a-veu,** mēū dōn, ă vēū.	Meudon, confession.
10 4 13 4 **u-ne ban-de,** ŭn' bānd'.	a band.	14 7 7 10 **in-di-vi-du,** īn dee vee dū.	individual.
1 13 8 7 4 **la man-do-li-ne,** lă măn dō leen'.	the mandolin.	16 1 1 14 **un ta-ma-rin,** ūn tă mă rīn.	a tamarind-tree.
1 13 4 **la dan-se,** lă dāns'.	the dance.	8 7 13 **le ty-ran,** luh tee rān.	the tyrant.
8 1 1 14 **le pa-la-tin,** luh pă lă tīn.	the palatine.	7 15 5 **i-non-dé,** ee nōn da.	flooded.
8 16 7 **le lun-di,** luh lūn dee.	on Monday.	16 8 7 15 **un po-ti-ron,** ūn pŏ tee rōn.	a pumpkin.
10 4 15 4 **u-ne son-de,** ŭn' sōnd'.	a sounding-line.	1 13 15 **a-ban-don,** ă bān dōn.	abandonment.

Un dindon, une bande, la mandoline, la danse, le palatin, le lundi, une sonde, Meudon, aveu, individu, un tamarin, le tyran, inondé, un potiron, abandon.

---

* **Un dindon** will be spelled: **ūn**; duh **īn dīn**, duh **ōn dōn**, **dīn-dōn**; **ūn dīndōn**.

Obs. — The student will carefully guard against the natural tendency to sound the n. The tongue must absolutely lie flat and motionless as long as the nasal sound lasts. The least infraction of this rule would inevitably defeat the object in view.

In the formation of the nasal sounds, the peculiarity is that the air from the lungs is thrown into the pharyngeal and nasal cavities, and, striking their resounding membranous walls, produces that sort of obscure sonority which so much resembles the nasal ringing, or twang, which characterizes the pronunciation of New-England country people.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt.

THEORY.

FIFTH LESSON. *Cinquième leçon.*

THE TWO IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

20. The 17th vowel-sound, which is generally represented by **oi** and **oy**, is similar to the sound of **wea** in *wear*.

21. The 18th is also represented by **ei**, and is identical with the sound of **wa** in *water*. It occurs in the following ten words only: *bois, mois, pois, poids, empois, noix, noisette, trois, troisième, troisièmement.*

OBS. — The 17th and 18th vowel-sounds are also considered as irregular diphthongs.

GENERAL RULE. — The acute **e** (short **e** of the Latin) and the vowel-letters used without accents represent short sounds; the grave accent indicates a semi-long sound; and, with a few exceptions, the circumflex accent (mark of contraction) characterizes the longest vowel-sounds.

CONSONANTS.

REMARKS. — As nations attain a higher degree of civilization and refinement, the asperities of their language, little by little, disappear. The guttural, and the harsher and more discordant, consonant sounds, particularly at the end of words, are gradually slighted, and ultimately dropped altogether; the voice naturally seeking to rest upon the softer and more pleasant vowel-sounds. The ear, also, becoming more delicate, would be offended by the continual occurrence of coarse and unnecessarily energetic sounds, and requires a more frequent use of the smooth and harmonious vowel-sounds.

In French this process of softening the pronunciation has been carried to a greater extent than in other languages; and, as a great number of words thus altered in their pronunciation have retained their old orthography, it follows that nearly all the final consonants are silent in our language.

22. However, **b, c, f, l, q,** and **r,** final, are still sounded in almost all the words which they terminate.

PRACTICE.

FIFTH EXERCISE. *Cinquième exercice.*

1 17 1 17 4
La foi, la poi-re, the faith, the pear.
lă fweh, lă pwehr'.

12 17 1 4
vou-loir,* toi-le, to wish, linen.
voo lwehr', twehl'.

10 4 17 10 4
u-ne voi-tu-re, a carriage.
ün' vweh tür'.

1 17 17
la soif,* moi, the thirst, me.
lă swehf, mweh.

1 5 17 4
la mé-moi-re, the memory.
lă ma mwehr'.

3 18 18
le mois, noix, the month, nut.
luh mwah, nwah.

10 18 3 18
du bois, le pois, some wood, the [pea.
dü bwah, luh pwah.

16 18 17
un poids,* soi, a weight, one's [self.
ün pwah, sweh.

18 18 17 4
Em-pois, boî-te, starch, box.
ăn pwah, bwĕht'.

1 17 10 4
la voi-lu-re, the set of sails
lă vweh lür'.

18 5 7 17
un dé-vi-doir, a reel.
ün da vee dwehr.

1 17 17
sa-voir, poil, to know, hair.
să vweh, pwehl.

5 7 2 7
bé-nir, bâ-tir, to bless, to build
ba neer, bäh teer.

3 5 16
le dé-funt, the deceased.
luh da fün.

12 7 3
sou-pir, bol, sigh, bowl.
soo peer, bŏl.

15 10 1
Fond-du-Lac, Fond-du-Lac.
fŏn dü läk.

La foi, la poire, vouloir, toile, une voiture, la soif, moi, la mémoire, le mois, noix, du bois, le pois, un poids, soi, empois, boîte, la voilure, un dévidoir, savoir, poil, bénir, bâtir, le défunt, soupir, bol, Fond-du-Lac.

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* **Vouloir, la soif, un poids,** will be spelled: vuh oo **voo,** luh weh ruh **lwehr, voolwehr;** luh **ă lă,** suh weh fuh **swehf, lă swehf;** **ün,** puh wah **pwah, ün pwah;** &c.

ă, as; ah, **ăh,** father; uh, ermine; **ĕ** or **'**, move; **a,** late; eh, met; **ĕh,** there; ee, police; **ŏ,** nor; o, also; **ō,** no; **ŭ,** constitution; **ēū,** first; oo, too; **ăn,** want; **īn,** Yankee; **ōn,** don't; **ün,** grunt; weh, wear; wah, water.

THEORY.

SIXTH LESSON. *Sixième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

23. **r** final, in polysyllabic words, is silent when it is immediately preceded by **e**.*

24. General Rule. — The final consonants of proper names and words of foreign origin are fully sounded.

25. When a consonant not final nor double terminates a syllable, it is generally sounded.

Ex. — **falourde, piste,** are pronounced *fălŏord', peest'*.

C.

26. **c** is called *kuh*, and is sounded as **k** in *key* before **a, o, u, l, n, r, t, ce, ci**; also when final.

27. **c** is silent before **q** or another **c** joined to the vowels **a, o, u**, or to the consonants **l, r**. The final **c** is also silent after a nasal sound.

Ex. — **le banc** is pronounced *luh bān*.

28. **c** has the soft sound of **s** in *so*, and is called *suh* before **e, i**, and **y**.

29. **ç** (with the cedilla) is used only before **a, o, u**, and has also the soft sound of **s** in *so*.

30. The cedilla (¸), which is used with the **c** only, is an indication of the soft sound **s**, and therefore acts as a preventive against the hard sound *kuh*.

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* The French **r** is either strongly articulated or altogether silent. There is a marked difference between the French and the English language in the pronunciation of that consonant. In English, the **r** is distinctly pronounced at the beginning of words only. In the middle and at the end of words it is generally slurred, — gliding into an insignificant sound; as in *iron, myrrh, cur*, &c.

In French, when the **r** is sounded, it is strongly rolled and fully articulated with even greater force than in the English word *roaring*.

PRACTICE.

SIXTH EXERCISE. *Sixième exercice.*

8 8 1 **Le bo-cal,** luh bŏ kăl.	the glass-bowl.	1 5 1 10 **Ca-fé, ca-duc,** kă fa, kă dŭk.	coffee, decrepit.
1 1 1 4 **la fa-ça-de,** lă fă săd'.	the frontage.	5 5 7 7 5 **bé-né-di-ci-té,** ba na dee see ta.	benediction.
16 8 8 6 **un co-lo-nel,** ūn kŏ lŏ nehl.	a colonel.	8 10 4 **oc-cul-te,** ŏ kŭlt'.	occult.
5 5 7 4 **bé-né-fi-ce,** ba na fees'.	benefit.	7 10 5 1 **il suc-cé-da,** eel sŭk sa dă.	he did succeed.
8 1 15 **me-na-çons,** muh nă sōn.	let us threaten.	1 7 9 **Ca-lyp-so,** kă leep so.	Calypso.
10 4 14 4 **u-ne pin-ce,** ün' pīns'.	a pair of pincers.	8 1 1 15 **le ma-ca-ron,** luh mă kă rōn.	the macaroon.
1 8 15 **la le-çon,** lă luh sōn.	the lesson.	1 1 1 4 **ca-ra-va-ne,** kă ră văn'.	caravan.
1 10 10 4 **la cul-bu-te,** lă kŭl bŭt'.	the somersault.	1 1 1 4 **sa ca-ba-ne,** să kă băn'.	his cabin.
10 10 1 4 **suc-cur-sa-le,** sŭ kŭr săl'.	branch office.	16 1 1 5 **un ca-na-pé,** ūn kă nă pa.	a sofa.

Le bocal, la façade, un colonel, bénéfice, menaçons, une pince, la leçon, la culbute, succursale, café, caduc, bénédicité, occulte, il succéda, Calypso, le macaron, caravane, sa cabane, un canapé,

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ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water.

THEORY.

SEVENTH LESSON. *Septième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

G.

31. **g** is sounded as in *go, fig,* before **a, o, u, l, m, r, d**; and is called *guh.*

32. Before **e, i, y,** it has the soft sound of **z** in *glazier;* and is called *zhuh.*

33. In **gu** preceding **e, i,** or **y,** the **u** is silent, being used merely as an orthographic letter to indicate that the **g** retains its hard sound (as in *go*).

H.

34. The French **h,** called "aspirate" and "mute," is *never sounded,* and, like all other silent letters, is not named in spelling for pronunciation.

J.

35. **j,** which is *always* pronounced as **z** in *glazier* (precisely as **g** soft), is never doubled, never followed by another consonant, and never final in *French words.* It is used with all the vowels, but can be joined to **i** and **y** only by the elision of **e** before words beginning with those letters.

L.

36. **l** has two distinct sounds, — the natural and the liquid sounds.

37. **l** natural is sounded as in English in *level, lily.*

38. **l** liquid is pronounced as **y** in *yes, year.*

39. General Rule. — **l** is liquid when, in the same syllable, it is immediately preceded by **i.**

Q.

40. With the exception of **coq** and **cinq, q** is always followed by **u**; and the two letters **qu** are generally pronounced as **k** in *key.*

PRACTICE.

SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Septième exercice.*

5 10 1 7 5 **Ré-gu-la-ri-té,** ra gu lă ree ta.	regularity.	9 7 1 **Hô-pi-tal,** ô pee tăl.	hospital.
10 1 1 1 **tu a-ga-ças,** tü ă gă săs.	thou didst tease.	8 8 4 **hor-lo-ge,** ôr lôzh'.	time-keeper.
1 12 8 4 **la rou-geo-le,** lă roo zhôl'.	the measles.	16 12 12 **un jou-jou,** ün zhoo zhoo.	a plaything.
1 1 15 **va-ga-bond,** vă gă bôn.	vagrant.	8 10 10 4 **le ju-ju-be,** luh zhü zhüb'.	jujube.
16 5 7 15 **un gué-ri-don,** ün ga ree dôn.	a round-table.	15 1 14 **mon jar-din,** môn zhăr dïn.	my garden.
1 7 1 4 **la gui-ta-re,** lă gee tăr'.	the guitar.	3 15 5 7 **re-con-qué-rir,***	to conquer [again.
1 1 10 4 **la ga-geu-re,** lă gă zhür'.	the wager.	1 8 7 **ma-ro-quin,***	morocco-leather.
3 7 4 **le gyp-se,** luh zheeps'.	gypsum.	7 7 4 **ty-pi-que,** tee peek'.	typical.
7 9 1 4 **Gui-zot, ba-gue,** gee zo, băg'.	Guizot, ring.	12 17 **pour-quoi,** poor kweh.	why.

Régularité, tu agaças, la rougeole, vagabond, une guéridon, la guitare, la gageure, le gypse, Guizot, bague, hôpital, horloge, un joujou, le jujube, mon jardin, reconquérir, maroquin, typique, pourquoi.

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* **Reconquérir, maroquin,** &c., will be spelled: ruh uh **ruh,** kuh ōn, **kōn, ruhkōn,** kuh a **ka, ruhkōnka,** ruh ee ruh **reer, ruhkōnkareer**; muh ă **mă,** ruh ŏ **rŏ, mărŏ,** kuh īn **kīn, mărŏkīn**; &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īn, Yāñkee; ōn, don't; ün, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier.

THEORY.

EIGHTH LESSON. *Huitième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

S.

41. **s** between two vowels has the sound of **z** in *zone*, and is called *zuh;* everywhere else it is pronounced as **s** in *so*, and is called *suh.*

TI.

42. The combination **ti** is pronounced *see* in cases when, in English, it sounds as **sh** in *she.*

Ex. — **action, patient,** pronounced *ăk see ōn, pă see ān.*

X.

43. **x** is, in French, pronounced in five different ways: —

1°. as **gz**, and is then called *gzuh.* 1st, At the beginning of words. 2d, In the particle **ex** followed by a vowel.

2°. as **ks.** 1st, Between two vowels. 2d, Before **ca, co, cu,** and **qu.** 3d, Before any consonant, *h* and *s* excepted. 4th, When final and sounded. It is then called *ksuh.*

3°. as **k**, before **ce, cé, cè,** and **s**; and is called *kuh.*

4°. as **s** in *so.* In *soixante* and its compounds and derivatives, in *Aix-les-Bains*, in *dix-sept*, and in *six* and *dix* used without a substantive. It then takes the name *suh.*

Obs. — The **x** of *dix* and *six* is silent before a *noun* or an *adjective* beginning with a consonant; but it takes the **z** sound before a vowel or a mute **h**, and is then called *zuh.*

5°. as **z** in *zone;* in *deuxième, sixième, sixain, dixième, dix-huit, dix-neuf;* also when final and carried to the next word beginning with a vowel or a mute **h.** It then assumes the name *zuh.* (See §§ 12, 13.)

PRACTICE.

EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Huitième exercice.*

7 17 7 1 **Il moi-si-ra,** eel mweh zee rā.	it will mould.	5 6 10 4 **Ex-cès, lu-xe,** akſ seh, lüks'.	excess, luxury.
1 7 7 15 **la dic-tion,*** lā deek see ōn.	the diction.	5 7 7 7 15 **e-xhi-bi-tion,** a gzee bee see ōn.	exhibition.
16 1 7 13 **un pa-tient,*** ūn pā see ān.	a patient.	17 13 4 **soi-xan-te,** sweh sānt'.	sixty.
7 5 6 **Xi-mé-nés,** gzee ma nehs.	Ximenes.	5 10 4 **ex-cu-ses,** akst küz'.	excuses.
5 1 7 15 **e-xa-mi-nons,** a gzā mee nōn.	let us examine.	5 7 8 7 **Fé-lix, o-nyx,** fa leeks, ŏ neeks.	Felix, onyx.
5 8 7 4 **e-xo-ti-que,*** a gzŏ teek'.	exotic.	5 5 13 **ex-cé-dant,** akſ sa dān.	exceeding.
5 9 7 7 15 **ex-po-si-tion,*** akst po zee see ōn.	exposure.	5 10 13 **ex-su-dant,** akſ sü dān.	perspiring.

Il moisira, la diction, un patient; Ximénés, examinons, exotique, exposition, excès, luxe, exhibition, soixante, excuses, Félix, onyx, excédant, exsudant.

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* **Diction, patient, exotique,** and **exposition** will be spelled: duh ee kuh **deek**, suh ee ōn **seeōn**, **deekseeōn**; puh ă **pă**, suh ee ān **seean**, **păseean**; a ksuh **aks**, puh o **po**, **akspo**, zuh ee **zee**, **akspozee**, suh ee ōn **seeōn**, **akspozeeseeōn**; a, gzuh ŏ **gzŏ**, **agzŏ**, tuh ee **tee**, **agzŏtee**, kuh uh **kuh**, **agzŏteek'**.

† The student will remember that, in the written pronunciation, the **a**, without any mark, *must invariably* be sounded as **a** in late, regardless of the letters which precede or follow it.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ğ, go; zh, glazier.

THEORY.

NINTH LESSON. *Neuvième leçon.*

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

44. The combined or inseparable consonants are never separated in the syllabification of words. They are considered as one articulation, and pronounced accordingly in one explosion, or with one impulsion of the voice.

THE TWENTY-THREE GROUPS OF COMBINED CONSONANTS.

1. **bl**,* as in **blur**, called bluh.
2. **br**, ,, **brush**, ,, bruh.
3. **ch**, ,, **machine**, ,, shuh.
4. **chr**, ,, **chromo**, ,, kruh.
5. **cl**, ,, **club**, ,, kluh.
6. **cr**, ,, **crush**, ,, kruh.
7. **dr**, ,, **drum**, ,, druh.
8. **fl**, ,, **flush**, ,, fluh.
9. **fr**, ,, **frush**, ,, fruh.
10. **gl**, ,, **glum**, ,, gluh.
11. **gn**, as **ng** in **singing**, ,, gnuh.
12. **gr**, as in **grudge**, ,, gruh.
13. **ph**, as in **phial**, called fuh.
14. **phl**, ,, **phlegm**, ,, fluh.
15. **phr**, ,, **phrase**, ,, fruh.
16. **pl**, ,, **plum**, ,, pluh.
17. **pr**, ,, **prussia**, ,, pruh.
18. **rh**, ,, **rhumb**, ,, ruh.
19. **th**, as **t** in **tub**, ,, tuh.
20. **thl**, as **tl** in **titling**, ,, tluh.
21. **thr**, as **tr** in **trudge**, ,, truh.
22. **tr**, as **tr** in **trudge**, ,, truh.
23. **vr**, as in **chevron**, ,, vruh.

45. DOUBLE CONSONANTS.—When a consonant is doubled, the first is generally silent, but by no means useless, for it indicates that the syllable to which it belongs is short.

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* The pronunciation of English words ending with **e** preceded by combined consonants is peculiar. The two final letters interchange places: the **e**, assuming what is known as the obscure **u** sound, is virtually intercalated between the two preceding consonants. Thus, **amiable, eagle, centre, waffle**, &c., are pronounced *amiabul, eagul, centur, waffil*, &c. This never happens in French. The two consonants adhere to each other as closely as at the beginning of words; and the two consonant sounds, squeezed into one single articulation, come out in one explosion of the voice. Thus, **aimable, aigle, centre, rafle**, &c., are regularly pronounced, *aimabl'*, *aigl'*, *centr'*, *rafl'*, &c. The strength of the voice resting upon the penult, the sounding breath expires upon the last consonant of the final syllable.

PRACTICE.

NINTH EXERCISE. *Neuvième exercice.*

8 13 15 **Le chant,* blond,** luh shāñ, blōñ.	the singing,	16 7 1 5 **Un pry-ta-née,** ūñ pree tă na.	a prytaneum.
16 9 12 **un gros clou,** ūñ grō kloo.	a big nail.	10 4 9 4 7 **u-ne drô-le-rie,** ün' drōl' ree.	a drollery.
1 10 10 4 **la brû-lu-re,** lă brü lür'.	the burn.	8 1 7 4 **chro-ma-ti-que,** krō mă teek'.	chromatic.
10 4 10 4 **u-ne flû-te,** ün' flüt'.	a flute.	1 10 1 7 5 **la fru-ga-li-té,** lă frü gă lee ta.	the frugality.
1 7 1 4 **la gri-ma-ce,** lă gree măs'.	the wry face.	5 8 8 7 **phlé-bo-lo-gie,** fla bō lō zhee.	[veins. treatise on the
8 8 5 4 **chro-no-mè-tre,** krō nō mehtr'.	chronometer.	6 1 7 **phleg-ma-sie,*** flehg măzee.	phlegmasia.
10 4 2 4 **u-ne phra-se,** ün' frāhz'.	a sentence.	5 8 8 4 **phé-no-mè-ne,** fa nō mehn'.	phenomenon.
5 8 8 7 **phlé-bo-to-mie,*** fla bō tō mee.	bleeding.	5 2 1 **thé-â-tral,** ta āh träl.	theatrical.
5 8 8 7 **phré-no-lo-gie,** fra nō lō zhee.	phrenology.	8 7 4 **chro-ni-que,** krō neek'.	chronicle.

Le chant, blond, un gros clou, la brûlure, une flûte, la grimace, chronomètre, une phrase, phlébotomie, phrénologie, un prytanée, une drôlerie, chromatique, la frugalité, phlébologie, phlegmasie, phénomène, théâtral, chronique.

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* **Chant, phlébotomie, phlegmasie,** &c., will be spelled: **shuh āñ shāñ**; fluh a fla, buh ŏ bŏ, flabŏ, tuh ŏ tŏ, flabŏtŏ, muh ee **mee**, flabŏtŏmee; fluh eh gub **flehg**, muh ă mă, flehgmă, zuh ee **zee**, flehgmăzee; &c.

THEORY.

TENTH LESSON. *Dixième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS.

46. The first vowel-sound (*a* in **as**) is represented:

1°. By **a** without accent (except in the cases stated in the next lesson).

2°. By **à**. (Here the grave accent is used to distinguish words containing the same letters, but having a different meaning.)

3°. By **ea**. (This combination occurs after **g**. The **e**, which is here a mere orthographic letter, is used to indicate that the **g** retains its soft sound as **z** in *glazier*.)

4°. By **â** and **eâ**; but only in the terminations *âmes, âtes, ât, eâmes, eâtes, eât*, of the verbs of the first conjugation.*

5°. By **ai** before **l** liquid.†

6°. By **ai** before **ll** liquid, but only in *médaille, médailliste, médaillier, médaillon, bataillon;* in all the tenses of *travailler, détailler, ravitailler;* and in those of *falloir, valoir, faillir, saillir, jaillir*, and *tressaillir*, which contain the combination *aill*, also, in their derivatives.

7°. By the **e** of *emm* in the middle of words.

8°. By the **e** of *enn* in *s'ennuiter, solennel, hennir*, and in words of the same radical.

47. Concerning the letter **a**. — When two **a**'s occur at the beginning of words, only one is heard; as in **Aalen, Aar, Aarun, Aarbourg, Aarrhus, aavora**, which are pronounced *Alen, Ar, Arun, Arbourg*, &c. **Aaron** is pronounced *Aron* in poetry, but in prose the two *a*'s are felt.

In the middle of words the **a**'s form two distinct syllables: **Baal, Isaac, Balaam**, &c., are pronounced *Ba-al, I-sa-ac, Ba-la-am.*

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* The circumflex accent, which is in French, as it is in Latin, the sign of contraction, indicates the suppression of a letter, — *s* in the case above, *allasmes, allastes*, &c. In these terminations it does not alter the **a** sound in its quality, but only and slightly in its quantity, causing it to be a little longer.

† **l** liquid, it will be remembered, is pronounced as **y** in *yes*.

PRACTICE.

TENTH EXERCISE. *Dixième exercice.*

12 5 1 15 **Nous dé-tail-lons,*** we retail. noo da tă yōn.	16 8 1 **Un por-tail,** a portal. ūn pŏr tă yĕ.
15 1 7 1 4 **on ra-vi-tail-le,** they provision. ōn ră vee tă yĕ.	1 1 7 1 1 **Ba-al, I-sa-ac,** Baal, Isaac. bă ăl, ee ză ăk.
8 8 1 4 **que je vail-le,** that I may be [worth. kuh zhuh vă yĕ.	1 8 1 **aa-vo-ra,** palm-trees. ă vŏ ră.
10 5 1 **du bé-tail,** some cattle. dü ba tă yĕ.	1 1 4 **la fem-me,*** the woman. lă făm'.
12 18 1 4 **vous man-geâ-tes,** you did eat. voo măn zhăt'.	8 1 7 5 **so-len-ni-té,** solemnity. sŏ lă nee ta.
10 5 7 1 **tu gé-mi-ras,** thou shalt bemoan. tü zha mee ră.	7 1 7 1 **il hen-ni-ra,** it will neigh. eel ă nee ră.
8 7 1 **le vi-trail,** the stained glass. luh vee tră yĕ.	8 1 **le bras,** the arm. luh bră.
12 15 1 4 **nous son-geâ-mes,** we thought. noo sōn zhăm'.	7 1 7 **il jail-lit,** it springs. eel zhă yee.

Nous détaillons, on ravitaille, que je vaille, du bétail, vous mangeâtes, tu gémiras, le vitrail, nous songeâmes, un portail, Baal, Isaac, aavora, la femme, solennité, il hennira, le bras, il jaillit.

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* **Nous détaillons** will be spelled: nuh oo **noo**; duh a **da**, tuh **ă tă**, **dată**, yuh **ōn ȳōn**, **datăȳōn**; **noo datăȳōn**. **La femme** will be spelled: luh **ă lă**; fuh **ă fă**, muh uh **muh**, **făm'**; **lă făm'**; &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ōū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ğ, go; zh, glazier; ğn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

ELEVENTH LESSON. *Onzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

47. CONCERNING THE LETTER **a**. — When **a** is preceded or followed by **o**, it generally retains its proper sound; and the **o**, detached from it, forms a distinct syllable: **cacao, chaos, Pharaon, Laodicée, Laocoon, Bilbao, caoutchouc, aorte, aoûter, oasis, boa, Goa, Antigoa,** &c., are pronounced *ca-ca-o, cha-os, o-a-sis, bo-a,* &c.

a is silent in **taon, Saint-Laon, Août, aoûteron, Saône, toast, curaçao, aoriste, saoul, saouler**; pronounced *ton, Saint-Lon, oût, oûteron, Sône, tost, cuiraço, oriste, sou, sou-lé.* On the contrary, **o** is null in **faon, faonner, Laon, paon, paonne, paonneau, Craon**; pronounced *fan, fanner, Lan, pan, panne, panneau, Cran.*

Mme. de Staël is pronounced *stahl* or *sta-ël:* either pronunciation is correct.

48. THE SECOND VOWEL-SOUND (as **a** in *father*) is represented by **â** and **eâ**, except, as we have seen in the preceding lesson, in the terminations of verbs, — *âmes, âtes, ât, eâmes, eâtes, eât.*

49. **a**, without accent, represents also the second vowel-sound.

1°. Before **s** and **z** final, except in verbs and in **bras**, *arm.*
2°. In the derivatives of words ending in **as** (few exceptions).
3°. Before **se, ze,** and **rr** (generally).
4°. In words borrowed from the Latin.
5°. In **ai** before **ll** liquid.
6°. Before **tion.**
7°. In the syllables **qua** and **gua** when the **u** is sounded as **oo** in *too.* (This rule will be fully explained further on.)

PRACTICE.

ELEVENTH EXERCISE. *Onzième exercice.*

2 2 4 **Bas, bas-se,** bah, bahs'.	low, low (f.).
12 1 2 15 **nous ra-mas-sons,** noo rä mah sōn.	we gather up.
16 2 4 2 4 **un va-se, ga-ze,** ūn vahz', gahz'.	a vase, gauze.
1 10 2 4 **la mu-rail-le,*** lä mŭ rah yĕ.	the wall.
1 2 4 **la paĭl-le,*** lä pah yĕ.	the straw.
2 2 2 2 2 **le re-pas, le gaz,** luh ruh pah, luh gahz.	the meal, the gas.
7 15 2 **ils sont las,** eel sōn lah.	they are tired.
2 7 10 4 **las-si-tu-de,** lah see tud'.	fatigue.
2 1 2 **Le da-mas,** luh dä mah.	the damask.
1 2 5 **da-mas-sé,** dä mah sa.	damasked.
2 2 4 5 2 **ras, ra-se, dé-gât,** rah rahz', da gah.	close-shaved, havoc.
16 2 2 5 **un pas, pas-ser,** ūn pah, pah sa.	a step, to pass.
10 4 1 2 4 **u-ne ba-taĭl-le,** ün' bä tah yĕ.	a battle.
1 2 2 7 15 **la vo-ca-ti-on,** lä vŏ kah see ōn.	the vocation.
12 2 10 6 4 **qua-dru-pè-de,** koo ah drŭ pehd'.	quadruped.
2 5 2 6 **a-ve, pa-ter,** ah va, pah tehr.	ave, pater.

Bas, basse, nous ramassons, un vase, gaze, la muraille, la paille, le repas, le gaz, ils sont las, lassitude, le damas, damassé, ras, rase, dégât, un pas, passer, une bataille, la vocation, quadrupède, ave, pater.

---

* **Muraille, paille,** &c., will be spelled: muh ŭ **mŭ**, ruh ah **rah, mŭrah**, yuh uh **yuh, mŭrahyĕ**; puh ah **pah**, yuh uh **yuh, pahyĕ**; &c.

ă, as; ah, ā, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; eh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitūtion; ōō, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gñ, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

TWELFTH LESSON. *Douzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

50. **a** without accent is also sounded as **a** in *father* in the following words and those of the same radical: **accabler, gare! bah! occasion, chalet, ah! flamme, rare, tasse, échasse, Jeanne, rafle, miracle, jaser, calfat, allah! classe, casser, sabre, fable, jadis, lazzi, gazouiller, racler, lacer, grasseyer,** and a few others.

51. THE THIRD VOWEL-SOUND, which is identical with the sound of **e** in *ermine*, is represented by **e**, without accent, in monosyllabic words, and in syllables not final, containing no other vowel-letter than that **e**, and in *gue* and *que*.

This rich and well-characterized sound is also represented by the following combinations: —

1°. **eu, eue, œu,** but only before **b, f, l, il** liquid, **n** not final, **p, r,** and **v.**

2°. **œi, uei,** before **l** liquid.

OBS. — But **eu** initial, whether followed or not by any of the consonants enumerated above, always represents the 11th sound (as **i** in *first*).

52. When the unaccented **e** is the only vowel-letter of two or three successive syllables respectively, occurring at the beginning of a word, as in **recevoir, redevenir,** &c., the sound of one or two of those **e**'s is dropped, at the option of the speaker, so as to obtain rapidity and greater ease and smoothness in the pronunciation.

OBS. — This sound (**e** as in *ermine*) is the *only vowel-sound* that is occasionally SLIGHTED in French. In conversation, that unaccented **e** is invariably silent, whenever the consonant before it can be pronounced either with the vowel preceding that consonant, or with the vowel beginning the syllable or word which immediately follows the **e**; precisely as, in English, in **intimately, pure affection**; pronounced *intimatly, pur affection.*

PRACTICE.

TWELFTH EXERCISE. *Douzième exercice.*

3 3 3 4
Le veuf, seu-le, [alone. the widower,
luh vuhf, suhl'.

1 3 3
la peur, l'œuf,* the fear, the egg.
lă puhr, luhf.

3 4 3 4
neu-ve, l'heu-re, new, the hour.
nuhv', luhr'.

3 11 11 3 4
le vœu, l'Eu-ro-pe, [Europe. the vow,
luh vēū, lēū rŏp'.

1 3 11
ma-lheu-reux,† unfortunate.
mă luh rēū.

1 1 3
l'a-ma-teur, the amateur.
lă mă tuhr.

3 1 4
l'œil-la-de,‡ the glance.
luh yăd'.

12 4 3 4 15
Nous re-de-ve-nons, [again. we become
noo r' duhv' nōn.

3 12 3
l'œil, dou-leur, the eye, grief.
luhyĕ, doo luhr.

16 11
un nœud, a knot.
ūn nēū.

16 3
un bœuf, an ox.
ūn buhf.

1 3
l'ac-cueil, the greeting.
lă kuhyĕ.

3 3 11
l'or-gueil-leux,§ the proud one.
lŏr ḡuh yēū.

10 1 3 1
tu ac-cueil-las, thou welcomedst.
tū ă kuh yă.

Le veuf, seule, la peur, l'œuf, neuve, l'heure, le vœu, l'Europe, malheureux, l'amateur, l'œillade, nous redevenons, l'œil, douleur, un nœud, un bœuf, l'accueil, l'orgueilleux, tu accueillas.

---

* The apostrophe (') is used in French to indicate the elision of a vowel. It does not affect, in the least, the sound of the consonant which precedes it, nor of the vowel which follows.

† **Malheureux** is etymologically divided thus: mal-heu-reux; but its pronunciation requires the division given in the exercise above.

‡ **L'œillade**, &c., will be spelled: luh uh **luh**, yuh ă **yă**, **luhyă**, duh uh **duh**, **luhyădĕ**.

§ **L'orgueilleux** is also pronounced lŏr ḡa yēū.

THEORY.

THIRTEENTH LESSON. *Treizième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

53. In **ress** at the beginning of words, the **e** is sounded as in *ermine*, *ressource*, *ressembler*, *ressort*, &c. But in **ressui, ressuciter, ressuyer**, the first **e** has the value of **a** in *late*.

54. In **dessus, dessous, cheptel**, the **e** sounds as in *ermine*.

55. FOURTH VOWEL-SOUND. — The semi-mute **e** (as in *mov***e**) represents an obscure sound, or rather an emission of breath hardly audible, — a mere vanishing of the voice. It really represents a want of sound in the escaping breath, and not a distinct vowel-sound.

56. The semi-mute **e** is not exclusively French: it exists also in a number of English words. For instance, in **basement, ceaseless, enticement, immediately, move, zone, take, bore**, &c., the *nearly silent* **e** is precisely similar to the semi-mute **e** of the French, which is indistinct, feeble, and the faintest of our vowel-sounds.

57. **e** not initial, and unaccented, of course, is semi-mute:

1°. When final and preceded by a consonant (in words of more than one syllable).

2°. Before a single consonant not final, **x** excepted.

3°. Before two consonants, the second being **l** or **r**.

4°. In **es** at the end of words of more than one syllable.

5°. In **ent**, termination of the third person plural of verbs.

OBS. — The semi-mute **e** forms naturally semi-mute syllables.

58. A semi-mute syllable generally lengthens the sound of the syllable preceding it.

59. **e** final preceded by a vowel is altogether silent, but not useless:

1°. It lengthens the sound of the preceding vowel.

2°. It is generally the distinctive mark of the feminine gender.

PRACTICE.

THIRTEENTH EXERCISE. *Treizième leçon.*

1 4 8 10 **La re-te-nue,** lă r' tuh nü.	the reserve.	7 8 4 17 **Ils se re-voient,** eel suh r' vweh.	[other again. they see each
8 5 4 5 **le sé-ne-vé,** luh sa n' va.	the charlock.	7 1 4 **il par-le,*** eel pärl'.	he speaks.
8 4 14 **le ve-nin,** luh v' nĭn.	the venom.	7 1 4 **ils par-lent,** eel pärl'.	they speak.
7 5 4 8 4 **ils dé-ve-lop-pent,** eel da v' lŏp'.	they unfold.	8 18 4 7 **for-fan-te-rie,** fŏr făn t' ree.	bragging.
7 8 5 12 **ils se dé-vouent,** eel suh da voo.	[themselves. they devote	5 15 4 10 **dé-con-ve-nue,** da kŏn v' nü.	discomfiture.
7 6 4 **ils mè-nent,** eel mehn'.	they lead.	9 7 4 **to-ni-que,** to neek.	tonic.
16 4 14 **un se-quin,** ŭn s' kĭn.	a sequin.	14 4 **quin-ze,** kĭnz'.	fifteen.
16 4 6 4 **un re-mè-de,** ŭn r' mehd'.	a remedy.	1 1 8 7 **l'a-na-to-mie,** lă nă tŏ mee.	the anatomy.

La retenue, le sénevé, le venin, ils développent, ils se devouent, ils mènent, un sequin, un remède, ils se revoient, il parle, ils parlent, forfanterie, déconvenue, tonique, quinze, l'anatomie.

---

* The e of the termination *ent* of the third person plural of verbs was formerly sounded. Now, without being sounded, it borrows however from the consonants *nt* which follow it a value in quantity which it has not in the singular; and this quantitative difference between the singular and plural should always be felt.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ŭn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

FOURTEENTH LESSON. *Quatorzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

60. In poetry, and particularly in singing, the **e**, which in prose would be semi-mute or altogether silent, is generally fully sounded.

61. **e**, without accent, is therefore sounded with different degrees of force and distinctness, according to place and circumstances.

In polysyllabic words, the medial **e** is either sounded distinctly, as in *comprenons*, or slighted in its pronunciation, as in **maintenant**; and very often, as we have already seen, its sound is dropped altogether, its function being simply to give a full sound to the preceding consonant. We generally drop the **e** sound whenever it is possible to do so. For instance, it is easier to pronounce **soutenir, maintenant, convenable, bonnement**, without the **e** sound, — thus: *soutnir, maintnant, convnable, bonniment;* consequently to drop the **e** sound in such words is correct. On the other hand, it is easier to give the medial **e** its full sound (as in **e**rmine) when it is preceded by combined consonants, or some soft or liquid sounds, such as are represented by **r, l, s**; or when a semi-mute syllable whose **e** sound is dropped, immediately precedes it, as in *Charlemagne, considérablement, comprenons, redemandons*, &c.: therefore, in this case, the rule is to pronounce the **e** distinctly.*

---

* OBS. — When the semi-mute **e** is not preceded by a double consonant (rr excepted), it lengthens the syllable before it; and if that syllable is already a long one by its nature, such as those formed by nasal vowels or diphthongs, its position before the semi-mute **e** makes it, necessarily, still longer.

PRACTICE.

FOURTEENTH EXERCISE. *Quatorzième exercice.*

4 7 4 15 **Le vi-gne-ron,** l' veeg̃n' rōn̄.	the vine-dresser.	1 7 4 7 10 **La fil-le, ci-guë,†** lă feey', see gü	the girl, hem-[lock.
10 4 7 4 **u-ne li-gne,** ün' leeg̃n'.	a line.	1 17 10 7 **la froi-du-re,** lă frweh dür'.	the coldness.
1 18 1 4 **la cam-pa-gne,** lă kăn̄ păg̃n'.	the country.	7 9 8 7 **phi-lo-so-phie,** fee lo zŏ fee.	philosophy.
1 1 7 4 5 **la na-ï-ve-té,*** lă nă eev' ta.	the artlessness.	7 3 4 **ils meu-blent,** eel muh bl'.	they furnish.
7 1 1 4 **il tra-vail-le,** eel tră văyĕ.	he works.	7 3 4 **il meu-ble,** eel muh bl'.	he furnishes.
7 1 1 4 **ils tra-vail-lent,** eel tră văyĕ.	they work.	4 3 4 **le peu-ple,** l' puh pl'.	the people.

Le vigneron, une ligne, la campagne, la naïveté, il travaille, ils travaillent, la fille, ciguë, la froidure, philosophie, ils meublent, il meuble, le peuple.

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* The diæresis (¨), *diérèse*, or *tréma*, is used over **e**, **i**, and **u** (ë, ï, ü) to indicate that these vowels are not combined with the preceding one, but form a distinct syllable, and should be pronounced separately, retaining, of course, their proper sound.

† We have seen (page 18) that in **gu** followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, the **u** is an orthographic letter, and as such silent; but that rule has the following exception: viz., when **e** is added to form the feminine of an adjective ending in the masculine in **gu**, that addition of **e** does not cause the **u** — which is, naturally, fully sounded in the masculine — to become silent in the feminine, inasmuch as it is not the **u**, but the **e**, which is the orthographic letter in this case. The diæresis, then, over the ë, indicates that the latter does not affect the regular pronunciation of the **u**.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, sing-ing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

FIFTEENTH LESSON. *Quinzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

62. In the termination **ent** of the third person plural of verbs, the **e** is silent together with **nt**, mark of the plural; but, according to rule, **nt** lengthens the preceding syllable: hence, **il parle** and **ils parlent**, **il prie** and **ils prient**, differ, but only in the quantity, or duration of sound, the plural being longer than the singular.

63. It must be remembered that the termination **ent** is silent in the *third person* PLURAL *of verbs only:* everywhere else the **e** of that termination coalesces with the **n**, forming a nasal sound which is fully and distinctly pronounced. The following list will sufficiently illustrate this rule: —

7 1 10 **Ils affluent,** eel zā flü.	they abound.
7 15 4 **ils content,** eel kōnt'.	they relate.
7 15 6 4 **ils convergent,** eel kōn vehrzh'.	they converge.
7 13 7 **ils envient,** eel zān vee.	they envy.
7 5 5 7 **ils expédient,** eel zaks pa dee.	they despatch.
7 5 6 4 **ils excellent,** eel zaks ehl'.	they excel.
7 5 6 4 **ils précèdent,** eel pra-sehd'.	they precede.
16 1 10 13 **Un affluent,** ün nă flü ān.	a tributary stream.
7 6 15 13 **il est content,** eel eh kōn tān.	he is contented.
15 6 13 **convergent** (adj.), kōn vehr zhān.	convergent.
7 13 7 14 **il en vient,** eel ān vee īn.	he comes thence.
16 5 5 7 13 **un expédient,** ün naks pa dee ān.	an expedient.
6 5 5 13 **c'est excellent,** seh taks a lān.	that is excellent.
16 5 5 13 **un précédent,** ün pra sa dān.	a precedent.

PRACTICE.

FIFTEENTH EXERCISE. *Quinzième exercice.*

7 1 6 4 **Ils adhèrent,** eel zăd dehr'.	they adhere.	16 1 5 13 **Un adhérent,** ūn nă da rān.	an adherent.
7 15 7 **ils convient,** eel kōn vee.	they invite.	7 15 7 14 **il convient,** eel kōn vee īn.	it is suitable.
7 7 6 4 **ils diffèrent,** eel def fehr'.	they defer.	6 7 5 13 **c'est différent,** seh dee fa rān.	it is different.
7 5 7 1 4 **ils équivalent,** eel za kee văl.	they are equivalent.	5 7 1 13 **l'équivalent,** la kee vă lān.	the equivalent.
7 5 7 4 **ils négligent,** eel na gleezh'.	they neglect.	16 5 7 13 **un négligent,** ūn na glee zhān.	a neglectful one.
7 5 7 4 **ils président,** eel pra zeed.	they preside.	4 5 7 13 **le président,** l' pra zee dān.	the president.
7 5 7 4 **ils résident,** eel ra zeed'.	they reside.	16 5 7 13 **un résident,** ūn ra zee dān.	a resident.

NOTE. — In regard to quantity, one thing should be borne in mind; viz., that syllables are not measured according to the *accidental* slowness or rapidity of their pronunciation, but relatively to the immutable proportions which make them short or long. Thus, of two persons, one may excessively lengthen his words, the other may hurry and sputter, and still both may duly and equally attend to the quantity; for, although the sputterer may have pronounced a long syllable quicker than his companion a short one, neither the one nor the other may fail to make their syllables short or long as they should be, with this difference only, that one of them articulates his syllables in one fourth or fifth of the time which the other requires.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

SIXTEENTH LESSON. *Seizième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

64. When several monosyllabic words or syllables whose vowel-sound is represented by the unaccented **e** follow each other in uninterrupted succession, we drop the **e** sound of as many of these syllables as is necessary to obtain rapidity of utterance and smoothness and ease in pronunciation; and thus the monotony which would result from the repetition of the same sound in successive syllables is avoided.

OBS. — Unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish rules which would indicate with certainty which of these successive syllables should suppress the **e** sound, and which retain it in full (as in **e**rmine). Good elocutionists disregard (with reason) such *definite* rules; and the general principle which governs our best speakers is this: —

65. The **e** sound should be dropped whenever the articulation accompanying the vowel **e** can be pronounced without it.

66. It is, however, a pretty general custom, in conversation, to drop the **e** sound of every alternate syllable; the first, third, fifth, &c., only being sounded.

OBS. — But this is not a binding rule. The speaker may, as it has already been said, slur or omit altogether the **e** sound whenever rapidity, convenience, euphony, or even his own taste require it. The syllable **que** is, of all, the one more frequently pronounced distinctly.

67. In poetry the syllable containing the unaccented **e** is generally reckoned as one foot of the verse, and therefore fully sounded.

68. The combination **ai** of **faire**, *to make*, and derivatives, is irregularly pronounced as **e** in her, in the tenses of that verb having two sonorous syllables, and that sound is subjected to the foregoing rules.

PRACTICE.

SIXTEENTH EXERCISE. *Seizième exercice.*

3 4 3 4
Je le don-ne, I give it.
zhuh l' dŏn'.

3 4 3 3 4 2
Je ne le don-ne pas, I do not give it.
zhuh n' luh dŏn' pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4
Que je te le don-ne, That I may give it to thee.
kuh zh'tuh l' dŏn'.

3 4 3 4 3 3 4 2
Que je ne te le don-ne pas, That I may not give it to thee.
kuh zh' nuh t' luh dŏn' pah.

1 4 3 4. 3 4 3 3 9 4 2 [it to myself.
Par-ce que je ne me le pro-po-se pas, Because I do not propose
părs' kuh zh' nuh m'luh prŏ poz' pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 7 4 2 [to thee.
De ce que je ne te le don-ne pas, Because I do not give it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh dŏn pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 18 4 2 [of thee.
De ce que je ne te le de-man-de pas, Bécause I do not ask it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh d' mān̄d' pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 18 4 2 [again from thee.
De ce que je ne te le re-de-man-de pas, Because I do not ask it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh r' duh mān̄d' pah.

12 3 15 7 3 6
Nous fai-sons, ils fai-saient, We do, they were doing.
noo fuh zōn̄, eel fuh zeh.

7 14 3 18 7 14 3 18 4
Bien fai-sant, bien-fai-san-ce, Benevolent, benevolence.
bee īn̄ fuh zān̄, bee īn̄ fuh zān̄s'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON. *Dix-septième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

69. Fifth Vowel-Sound. — The acute **é**, which has the greatest intensity of all the **e**'s, is always short, and neatly pronounced. Our **é** is the short **e** of the Latin: **élégant, elegans**; **élément, elementum**. It represents the fifth sound of our scale.

70. When the English words **late, gate, paper**, are uttered with brevity, their **a** sound is equivalent to that of the French **é**.

71. This acute sound (**a** in late) is also represented by the following combinations of letters, but only in the positions and circumstances herein specified: —

1°. **æ** initial, before a consonant.
2°. **er, ez**, and **ée**, final.
3°. **ai, eai, aie**, final, but in verbs only.
4°. **et** conjunction (whose **t** is always silent).
5°. **ai** in *je sais, tu sais, il sait, gai, fantaisie, fraisil, saisir, fainéant, quai, plaisir*, and a few other words, given in subsequent lessons.

72. **e** without accent is also sounded as **a** in *late* (fifth vowel-sound).

1°. Before a doubled consonant not immediately followed by another unaccented **e**.
2°. In the prefix **ex**, and in words borrowed from the Latin and Italian languages.
3°. Before **d** final, except in proper names.
4°. In **les, des, ces, mes, tes, ses**.
5°. In **es** initial, except when **es** has the force of a preposition.

Obs. — The acute **é** *never* coalesces with the following vowel, but it may form a diphthongal syllable with the vowel preceding it.

PRACTICE.

SEVENTEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-septième exercice.*

5 10 5 7 4 **Œ-cu-mé-ni-que,***	œcumenical.	4 5 5 5 **Se ré-cré-er,**	to divert one's self.
a kŭ ma neek'.		s' ra kra a.	
12 4 1 5 **vous me-na-cez,**	you threaten.	5 7 5 **les pieds,†**	the feet.
voo m' nă sa.		la pee a.	
4 7 5 **de-vi-ner,**	to guess.	3 5 **que j'aie,**	that I may have.
d' vee na.		kuh zha.	
4 5 3 4 5 **le nez, je se-rai,**	[shall be. the nose, I	5 6 4 **es pè-ces,**	species.
l' na, zhuh s' ra.		as pehs'.	
3 10 5 **je ju-geai,**	I judged.	5 1 12 4 **es-car-bou-cle,**	carbuncle.
zhuh zhŭ zha.		as kăr bookl'.	
1 10 3 5 **va sur le quai,**	[wharf. go upon the	7 1 7 5 **il s'as-sied,**	he sits down.
vă sŭr luh ka.		eel să see a.	
4 5 4 5 7 **je-tez le frai-sil,**	[the coal-dross. throw away	5 5 5 **es-pé-rer,**	to hope.
zh' ta l' fra zee.		as pa ra.	
5 5 9 9 **ec-ce ho-mo,**	ecce homo.	4 1 3 5 **je par-le-rai,**	I shall speak.
ak sa ō mō.		zh' păr luh ra.	

Œcuménique, vous menacez, deviner, le nez, je serai, je jugeai, va sur le quai, jetez le fraisil, ecce homo, se récréer, les pieds, que j'aie, espèces, escarboucle, il s'assied, espérer, je parlerai.

---

* The letter **i** has the most acute sound of all the vowels; then comes the **é**; next, the **è**, which varies most of all; the **ê**, which is the broadest of the **e**'s; and, finally, **â**, which is the most open and the longest of all the vowel-sounds.

† **s**, mark of the plural, lengthens (slightly) the last sonorous sound of the word.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON. *Dix-huitième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

73. CONCERNING THE LETTER **é**. — At the beginning of many words, the acute accent is essentially euphonic. It there supplies the place of the letter **s** which is now omitted, — **école**, **écrit**, **écaille**, &c., were formerly written *eschole*, *escript*, *escaille*, &c., from the Latin *schola*, *scriptum*, *squamma*, &c.

74. In many other words which have retained the **s**, the initial unaccented **e** is sounded **é** (see § 72, 5°): thus, **escabeau**, **espérer**, &c., are pronounced *éscabeau*, *espérer*, &c.

75. But **e** is (regularly) sounded (as in **met**) when **es** initial has the force of a preposition indicating separation, and represents the **ex** of the Latin: **escompter**, *ex-completare*, **estime**, *existimatio*, &c., are pronounced *èscompter*, *èstimer*, &c.

OBS. — When **e** without accent is said to be pronounced like the acute **é**, its sound is never so close nor brief, however, as that of **é**. On the other hand, it is, of course, never so open as that of the grave **è**.

76. **er** final has generally the value of **é**; but when the **r** is carried to the next word, which is the case in poetry, in serious reading, and in the elevated or noble style, the **e** sound, then affected by the sounded **r**, is not quite so close as that of **é**.

77. The termination **ége** is invariably pronounced *ège*. Here the acute accent is retained by reason of etymology (by the Academy); but many writers, in conformity with the pronunciation, use, very rationally, the grave accent, — an orthography which will ultimately prevail.

PRACTICE.

EIGHTEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-huitième exercice.*

5 1 15 **L'es-ca-dron,** lasĕ kă drōn.	the squadron.	5 5 8 7 5 **Les es-tro-piés,** la zasĕ trŏ pee a.	the crippled.
5 1 1 5 **es-ca-la-der,** asĕ kă lă da.	to climb over.	7 8 6 4 **il pro-té-ge,** eel prŏ tehzh'.	he protects.
5 2 4 **l'es-pa-ce,** lasĕ pahs'.	the space.	8 8 6 4 **le col-lé-ge,** luh kŏ lehzh'.	the college.
5 8 1 **l'es-to-mac,** lasĕ tŏ mă.	the stomach.	16 5 9 **un cre-do,** ūn kra do.	a creed.
16 5 7 6 4 **un es-piè-gle,*** ūn nasĕ pee ehg̃l'.	a frolicsome one.	7 5 6 2 **vi-ce ver-sâ,** vee sa vehr sah.	vice versa.

* The French ear has a strong partiality for the smooth and pleasant vowel-sounds. This is manifested by the readiness with which the voice rests upon those sounds. Hence, as we have already seen, the strongly articulated consonant sounds after which a pause, however short, may be made, are generally dropped; because the voice, in sympathy with the ear, feels an instinctive repugnance to stop, rest, or even make the slightest pause upon what is rough, abrupt, angular, and seek to linger upon what is smooth and soft. But when there is no stoppage, no pause, or rest, to be made, — as, for example, between words which, from their intimate connection in sense, cannot be disjoined in reading, even by the smallest appreciable break in the flow of the voice; and when, moreover, by dropping the final consonant-sound of the first word, a hiatus or gap in the voice would result, as in the case of the second word beginning with a vowel, an occurrence which is very frequent in French, — then, in order to avoid the hiatus or meeting of two vowel-sounds, the final consonant of the first word, which in other circumstances would be silent, is restored to its full value as an articulation, and takes its place, as a sounded consonant, at the beginning of the second word. Thus, **un ami, les aveux**, are pronounced *un nami, les zaveux.*

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

NINETEENTH LESSON. *Dix-neuvième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

78. Sixth Vowel-Sound. — The grave **è** has a broad, open sound, which the **e** of *met* would exactly represent, if the English sound were not so abrupt and snapping. The French sound is, according to circumstances, more or less open, varying between that of **e** in *met* and that of **e** in *there*, and is the sixth in our scale.

79. The following combinations represent also the sixth vowel-sound: —

1°. **ei, ay, ey**, everywhere.
2°. **ai, aie, eai**, except when final in verbs. (See § 71, 3°.)
3°. **è, et, aî**, represent the long sound (**e** in *there*).
4°. **ei** in *reine* has also the same long sound.

80. **e** without accent is also sounded as in *met*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, except **m, n, x**, and provided the consonant be not doubled, in which latter case **e** is sounded as **a** in *late*.

81. But when a doubled consonant preceded by **e** is also followed by another unaccented **e**, the first **e** assumes the sound of **è** (as in *met*). (See § 72, 1°.)

82. When the combination **er** is not final, it is *always* pronounced as *ere* in English.

83. In every language there is, in each word *pronounced separately*, one syllable uttered with a peculiar force — with a greater stress of the voice — than the others. In French that accented syllable is always the *last sonorous syllable* of the word.

PRACTICE.

NINETEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-neuvième exercice.*

1 6 4 **La vei-ne,** lă vehn'.	the vein.	4 5 7 6 4 **Ge-ler, il-gè-le,** zh' la, eel zhehl'.	[freezes. to freeze, it
15 4 6 **Fon-te-nay,** fōnt' neh.	Fontenay.	1 6 4 **la rei-ne,** lă rĕhn'.	the queen.
6 3 6 **Guer-ne-sey,** ḡehr nuh zeh.	Guernsey.	1 6 **l'ap-pel,** lă pehl.	the roll-call.
1 4 6 4 **la se-mai-ne,** lă s' mehn'.	the week.	6 7 **mer-ci,** mehr see.	thank you.
10 12 1 6 **tu sou-la-geais,** tŭ soo lă zheh.	[lieve. thou didst re-	5 14 6 4 **les pin-cet-tes,** la pīn seht'.	the tongs.
1 8 6 4 **la ton-nel-le,** lă tŏ nehl'.	the arbor.	1 6 6 4 **la cer-vel-le,** lă sehr vehl'.	the brain.
1 6 4 **pa-reil-le,** pă rehy'.	similar.	6 4 7 **l'en-ne-mi,*** lehn' mee.	the enemy.
6 6 11 4 **mer-veil-leu-se,** mehr veh yēūz'.	wonderful.	7 1 6 3 6 **il a per-ce-vait,** eel ă pehr suh veh.	he perceived.

La veine, Fontenay, Guernesey, la semaine, tu soulageais, la tonnelle, pareille, merveilleuse, geler, il gèle, la reine, l'appel, merci, les pincettes, la cervelle, l'ennemi, il apercevait.

---

* When a consonant is doubled, the first is silent; hence, when **m** or **n** is doubled, the first, being silent, does not form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel, which retains its proper sound. **e** before *nne* is accordingly pronounced as **e** in *met*. (See § 81.)

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTIETH LESSON. *Vingtième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

84. PERMUTATIONS OF ACCENTS AND SOUNDS. — We have seen, by what precedes, that Accents are not all written. We shall see now, in what follows, that Written accents are not all pronounced; also that One sound may at times permute with another, and *vice versa*.

85. The **e**, accented or not, is, in many cases, affected by the character of the following syllable. When that syllable is a grave or a long one (such as those preceding a semi-mute syllable, and those formed of a diphthong or of a nasal vowel), the **e**, with or without accent, is generally pronounced with a broader, more open sound, not because of any established or arbitrary rules, but because it is a natural tendency to do so; and this is done by everybody, not only without effort, but without thought. Thus: **altérable, marécage, présence, connétable, épuiser, régence, répondu, désenfler,** &c., are pronounced nearly as if they were written, *altèrable, marècage, prèsence, connètable, èpuiser, règence,* &c.

86. The letter **r** affects in the same manner the **e** of the preceding syllable, whether that **e** be accented or not; thus, **espérance, dégénérer, modération, persévérance, tempérer, suggérer, délibération, digérer, confédérés,** &c., are pronounced nearly as if written, *espèrance, dégénèrer, modèration, persévèrance,* &c.

87. But the reverse takes place when **e**, with or without accent, is followed by a short or a close syllable (one that terminates with a consonant sound). Here the natural tendency is to the close, or acute **é**: thus, **interdiction, enregistrer, prêter, invectiver,** &c., are very nearly pronounced *intérdiction, enrégistrer, préter, invéctiver,* &c., as if they had the acute accent.

PRACTICE.

TWENTIETH EXERCISE. *Vingtième exercice.*

8 6 4
Con-naî-tre, to know.
kŏ nēhtr'.

5 6 4
les reî-tres, the reiters.
la rēhtr'.

10 14 5 8 1
tu l'in-ter-ro-geas, thou didst [question him.
tū lĭn ta rŏ zhă.

6 6 7 7 7 5
per-fec-ti-bi-li-té, improvable- [ness.
pehr fehk tee bee lee ta.

16 7 7 6 4
un mi-li-tai-re, a military man.
ŭn mee lee tehr'.

1 5 7 4
La bê-ti-se,* the silliness.
lă ba teez'.

7 6 5 10
il est tê-tu, he is stubborn.
eel eh ta tū.

1 8 6
la mon-naie, the small change.
lă mŏ neh.

4 8 6
le so-leil, the sun.
l' sŏ lehy.

4 8 6 4
le ton-ner-re, the thunder.
l' tŏ nehr'.

Connaître, les reîtres, tu l'interrogeas, perfectibilité, un militaire, la bêtise, il est têtu, la monnaie, le soleil, le tonnerre.

---

* The tendency in French is more towards the acute than the grave sounds. This is particularly the case in Paris, while in some parts of the provinces they still adhere preferably to the grave and broad sounds. Thus, **aide, aise, mêle, laisse, bête,** &c., are pronounced, regularly, *ède, èse, mêle, lèsse, bète,* &c.; but **aider, aisément, mêler, laissé, bêtise,** &c., are pronounced *éder, ésément, méler, léssé, bétise.*

This tendency is well illustrated by the adopted pronunciation of some words, mostly proper names, whose unaccented **e** receives the full force of the acute **é**; such as **Fénelon,** which Voltaire wrote *Fénélon,* with two acute accents; **Richelieu, Perefixe,** which Michelet writes *Péréfixe,* with two acute é's, according to its pronunciation, and in spite of the authority of Perefixe himself; **refroidir, secrétaire, dangereux, aqueduc, degré,** the latter written *dégré* by Lafontaine, &c., and which are pronounced *Fénélon, Richélieu, Péréfixe, réfroidir, sécrétaire* or *sécretaire, dangéreux* (from danger), *aquéduc, dégré,* &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; ĭñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ŭñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON. *Vingt-et-unième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

88. SEVENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — When **i** is not combined or does not coalesce with other letters, it is, *without exception*, sounded as **i** in *police*. Of all our vowels, **i** has the closest and most slender sound.

89. When **i** is followed by **m** or **n** in the same syllable, it generally coalesces with those consonants, and forms a nasal sound (14th).

90. But **i** followed by **m** or **n** retains its natural sound in words taken from foreign languages; also in **inn, imm,** at the beginning of words.

91. The unaccented **e** final following **i** does not alter the quality of the **i** sound, but slightly lengthens it, the **e** itself remaining silent.

92. The circumflex accent does not affect the sound of **i**.

93. When two **i**'s follow each other, both are pronounced: the first being spoken very distinctly and somewhat dwelt upon; the second, which forms a diphthong with the following letters, rapidly and smoothly, and with a liquidity resembling that of **il** (in spelling, the second **i** sound is called *yuh*).

94. **i** is silent in **douairière, moignon, encoignure, oignon, poignée, poignet, poignard, Montaigne,** which are pronounced, *douarière, mognon, encognure, ognon, pognée, pognet, pognard, Montagne.**

95. CONCERNING THE LETTER **y**. — As its name (**i** grec) indicates, **y** is a Greek letter. It has, in sound and quantity, the value of one **i**.

96. But when, in the body of a word, it is preceded by a vowel, which occurs only in words purely French, it has the full force and value of two **i**'s, and is pronounced accordingly. (See § 93.)

97. **y** has the force of a consonant at the beginning of words of foreign origin. It is then called *yuh* in spelling for pronunciation.

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* **i** is distinctly sounded in **cuistre, Juillet, cuillière.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-FIRST EXERCISE. *Vingt-et-unième exercice.*

7 3 6 7 6
Il le pay-ait,* he paid him.
eel luh peh ȳeh.

12 5 6 7 15
nous l'es-say-ons, we try it.
noo la seh ȳōn.

12 5 10 7 7 5
vous l'es-suy-ez, you wipe it [off.
voo la sü ee ȳa.

12 13 7 7 5
vous l'en-vi-iez, you envy him.
voo lāñ vee ȳa.

6 4 2 6 7 6
Ell-le gras-sey-ait, she spoke [thick.
ehl' grah seh ȳeh.

10 5 17 7 1
tu net-toy-as, thou didst clean.
tü na tweh ȳa.

1 6 17 7 5
a-ter-moy-er, to delay.
ă tehr mweh ȳa.

16 7 1 1 13
un ya-ta-gan, a yataghan.
ūn yă tă gān.

Il le payait, nous l'essayons, vous l'essuyez, vous l'enviiez, elle grasseyait, tu nettoyas, atermoyer, un yatagan.

---

* **y** preceded by a vowel forms a syllable with that vowel; but, having the value of two **i**'s, the first, *only*, combines with the preceding vowel-letter to represent either a pure vowel or a diphthongal sound. The second **i**, which takes the liquid sound *yuh*, goes over to the next syllable; and, if that syllable begins with a vowel, a diphthongal sound (*i.e.*, two distinct vowel-sounds uttered in one emission of the voice) is formed. In accordance with this rule, **payait, atermoyer, essayons, grasseyait,** &c., will be spelled: puh eh **pah,** ȳuh eh **yeh, pehyeh**; ă, tuh eh ruh **tehr, ătehr,** muh weh **mweh, ătehrmweh,** ȳuh a ȳa, **ătehrmwehȳa**; a, suh eh **seh, aseh,** ȳuh ōñ **ȳōñ, asehȳōñ**; ḡruh ah **ḡrah,** suh eh **seh, grahseh,** ȳuh eh **ȳeh, grahsehȳeh,** &c.

Obs. — In the syllabification of words containing the **y** preceded by a vowel, the division must, of course, be made after the **y**; but it should be remembered that, since only one **i** sound belongs to the first syllable, there is one to spare (the *yuh* sound); and the latter should be named and fully pronounced in spelling the second syllable.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON. *Vingt-deuxième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

98. CONCERNING THE LETTER **y**. — In the case of three successive **i** sounds (which occur in the ending of some verbs), the first two are pronounced according to the rules already given. The third is named and sounded **ee**, and, together with the second, which begins the syllable and is named *yuh*, precisely represents the sound **yie** of *yield*.

99. In nearly all proper names, the **y** has the value of a consonant, and is pronounced as in *yes*.

Also in a few other words; such as, **bayadère, bayonnette, berruyer, bruya, mayonnaise, bruyant, bruyamment,*** &c. **M. de la Boulaye** is pronounced *laboulai ;* and **La Haye**, *la hai*.

OBS. — When **y** has the value of a consonant, it naturally begins the syllable.

100. EIGHTH VOWEL-SOUND. — When **o** does not represent the last sound heard in a word, it is sounded as in *nor*.

101. **o, eo,** and **au**, before **r**, have also the same sound. **u**, in the termination *um* of words borrowed from the Latin, has the sound of **o** in *none*.

102. In a few words, such as, **augmenter, auxiliaire, cautère, mauvais, mauviette, auberge, Paul, Saul, paupière, naufrage, auscultер, austral, austère, cautèle,** and a few others, **au**, although not followed by **r**, is, however, pronounced as **o** in *nor*.

103. NINTH VOWEL-SOUND. — **o**, without accent, is sounded as in *also* (semi-long). 1°. When it represents the last sound heard in a word. 2°. In the compounds and derivatives of words ending in **os**, provided **s** be silent in the primitive. 3°. Before **s** single followed by a vowel. 4°. Before **tion**. 5°. In the termination **one** of words derived from the Greek.

---

* Bayer, boyard, brayer, brayette, brayon, cipaye, fayard, fayence, gayac, payen, begayement, zézaye, cacaoyer, caloyer, goyave.

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Vingt-deuxième exercice.*

12 10 17 11 15 **Nous ru-doy-ions,** [harshly. noo rü dweh ẏee ōn̄.	we treated
12 5 10 7 7 7 5 **vous es-suy-iez,** voo za sü ee ẏee a.	you wiped off.
5 6 7 1 4 **les pay-san-nes,*** [women. la peh ee zăn'.	the country
4 6 7 **le pays,*** l' peh ee.	the country.
1 5 1 3 **al-lez ail-leurs,†** ă la zā ẏeehr.	go elsewhere.
5 1 6 7 4 **les ab-bay-es,‡** la zā beh ee.	the abbeys.
8 6 4 **mor-tel-le,§** mŏr tehl'.	mortal.

1 10 7 6 4 **La Bru-yè-re,** lă brü ẏehr'.	La Bruyère.
1 7 11 **Ba-yeux,** bă ẏēü.	Bayeux.
1 7 4 **Ca-yes,** kă ẏĕ.	Cayes.
8 4 8 6 4 **no-tre au-ber-ge,** nŏtr' ō behrzh'.	our inn.
4 9 9 7 5 **le dos, dos-sier,** l' do, do see a.	the back, brief.
1 5 8 7 15 **la dé-vo-tion,** lă da vo see ōn̄.	the devotion.
1 1 9 4 **l'a-ma-zo-ne,** lă mă zon'.	the female rider.

Nous rudoyions, vous essuyiez, les paysannes, le pays, allez ailleurs, les abbayes, mortelle, La Bruyère, Bayeux, Cayes, notre auberge, le dos, dossier, la dévotion, l'amazone.

---

* **Les paysannes, le pays,** will be spelled: luh a **la,** puh eh **peh,** ee **pehee,** zuh ă **zā, peheezā,** nuh uh **nuh, peheezăn', la peheezăn'**; luh uh **luh,** puh eh **peh,** ee **pehee, l'pehee.**

† When several words are connected in sense, they may be divided and spelled as one long word. Example: **allons ailleurs: ă,** luh **ōn̄ lōn̄, ălōn̄,** zuh ă **zā, ălōn̄zā,** yuh uh ruh **yuhr, ălōn̄zăyuhr,** &c.

‡ **Les abbayes** will be spelled: luh a **la,** zuh ă **za, lazā,** buh eh **beh, lazăbeh, ee, lazăbehee.**

§ When a suffix commencing with a vowel is added to a word ending with a consonant, the consonant resumes its full value, and becomes the initial of the next syllable, — **mort, mor-tel-le,** &c.

THEORY.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON. *Vingt-troisième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

104. By reason of etymology, **o** is sounded as in *no* in **atome, épitome, hippodrome, mome, axiome, idiome, tome,** and a few other words ending in **tome,** and seldom used.

105. The combinations **eo, au, eau,** are pronounced as **o** in *also,* except before **r.** (See § 101.)

106. Double **o** is generally pronounced as single.

107. **ô** and **eô** are sounded as **o** in *no.* The lips should protrude a little in uttering the long **o.**

108. Tenth Vowel-Sound. — **û** is long when the accent is an etymological trace, a mark of contraction; as in **chûte, flûte, sûr, mûr,** &c., which formerly were written, *cheute, fluste, seur, meur,* &c.: but when the circumflex accent is used to distinguish words of the same spelling, but of a different meaning, there is no difference between **u** and **û,** either in the quality or quantity of the sound: **dû,** *owed;* **du,** *of the:* **tû,** *been silent;* **tu,** *thou;* **crû,** *grown;* **cru,** *believed;* &c.

109. **ue** final, and **eue, eu,** throughout the verb **avoir,** *to have,* are also pronounced as **u** in *constitution.*

110. When **u** is used as an orthographic letter after **g** and **c,** it is silent. Its function is to indicate that **g** and **c** retain their hard sound.

111. In the verbs of the first conjugation ending in **guer,** the **u,** which is retained throughout the conjugation, is silent. But in the verb **arguer** the **u** forms a distinct syllable, and is fully sounded, in all the tenses and persons of that verb.

112. **u,** preceded by combined consonants (**bl, fr, pl,** &c.), and followed by any other vowel than the mute **e,** forms a distinct syllable with the consonants: **le con-flu-ent, il con-clu-ait, le gru-au, la tru-an-de-rie.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY–THIRD EXERCISE. *Vingt-troisième exercice.*

9 4 1 4 **Sau-ve gar-de,** sov' gărd'.	safeguard.	4 8 8 4 **Je le cueil-le,** zh' luh kuhy'.	I gather it.
1 17 7 9 5 **la roy-au-té,** lă rweh yo ta.	the royalty.	1 10 13 4 7 **la tru-an-de-rie,** lă trū ānd' ree.	the vagrancy.
7 9 4 **Guil-lau-me,** gee yom'.	William.	14 10 13 4 **l'in-flu-en-ce,** lĭn flū ānș'.	the influence.
9 8 7 5 **l'au-to-ri-té,** lo tŏ ree ta.	the authority.	7 15 10 1 **il con-ju-gua,** eel kŏn zhū gă.	he conjugated.
1 6 9 **Wa-ter-loo,** vă tehr lo.	Waterloo.	12 1 10 15 **nous ar-gu-ons,** noo zăr gū ŏn.	we argue.
12 9 **rou-geaud,** roo zho.	red-faced.	10 4 10 6 4 **u-ne blu-et-te,** ūn' blū eht'.	a spark.
1 9 4 **la geô-le,** lă zhōl'.	the jail.	5 14 9 **les im-pôts,** la zĭn pō.	the taxes.
8 4 10 4 **vo-tre flû-te,** vŏtr' flūt'.	your flute.	1 9 4 **la Drô-me,** lă drōm'.	the Drome.
12 10 4 **vous l'eû-tes,** voo lūt'.	you had it.	7 8 9 4 **l'hip-po-dro-me,** lee pŏ drom'.	the hippo-[drome.

Sauve garde, la royauté, Guillaume, l'autorité, Waterloo, rougeaud, la geôle, votre flûte, vous l'eûtes, je le cueille, la truanderie, l'influence, il conjugua, nous arguons, une bluette, les impôts, la Drôme, l'hippodrome.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, polīce; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Vingt-quatrième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

113. CONCERNING THE LETTER **u**. — The **u** is sounded **oo** (as in *too*) in **Fiume, Calatayud, Yucatan, Ucayal, Udine, Estramadure, Uhr** (in Chaldea), and in the syllables **gua** and **qua** of a few words given further on.

114. **u** is distinctly sounded in **cuistre, juillet,** and **cuiller,** which is familiarly called *cu-yer.*

115. **Puff** and **turf,** without analogy in French, are pronounced *peuf* and *teurf;* and **curaçoa** is pronounced *cuiraço.*

116. The **u** of other words borrowed from foreign languages has assumed the French pronunciation with naturalization: thus **club** is not pronounced *cleub, clab,* or *clob,* but **clŭb.**

117. ELEVENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — The combinations **eue, œu,** represent the eleventh sound, but only when they *are not* followed by **b, f, l, il, n** not final, **p, r,** and **v.**

118. **eu,** in the body of a word, is submitted to the same rule; but, at the beginning of a word, it is sounded as **i** in *first* (11th sound) before ALL letters.

119. **eû** represents the eleventh sound in all cases.

120. The termination **fs** is silent in **œufs** and **bœufs,** and the combination **œu** assumes the 11th sound; but, in the singular **œuf** and **bœuf,** the **f** is fully sounded, and **œu** is regularly pronounced as **e** in *ermine.*

121. In **meunier, eu** is pronounced as **i** in *first.*

122. TWELFTH VOWEL-SOUND. — **ou, oue** final, **où,** and **aoû,** represent the 12th vowel-sound, which is identical with that of **oo** in *too.*

123. **oui** before **l** liquid is also pronounced as **oo** in *too.*

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-quatrième exercice.*

10 4 5 11 4 **U-ne é-meu-te,***	a riot.	1 12 17 4 **La bouil-loi-re,†**	the kettle.
ü na meūt'.		lă boo ẏwehr'.	
7 11 **il pleut,**	it rains.	1 7 12 4 **la ci-trouil-le,†**	the pumpkin.
eel plēū.		lă see trooẏ'.	
11 5 1 **Eu-gé-nie,**	Eugenia.	8 4 12 1 4 **vo-tre ou-vra-ge,**	your work.
ēū zha nee.		vŏ tr'oo vrăzh'.	
11 8 **l'eu-pho-nie,**	the euphony.	1 4 12 5 12 **a-ge-nouil-lez-vous,**	kneel down.
lēū fō nee.		ăzh' noo ẏa voo.	
1 11 4 **la yeu-se,**	the holm oak.	1 12 4 **la voû-te,**	the vault.
lă ẏēūz'.		lă voot'.	

Une émeute, il pleut, Eugénie, l'euphonie, la yeuse, la bouilloire, la citrouille, votre ouvrage, agenouillez-vous, la voûte.

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* The **e** final unaccented and preceded by a vowel is silent. Preceded by a consonant, as in **émeute, voiture, globe,** &c., it is semi-mute, as in English in *move, lake,* &c. But when, in the latter case, the next word begins with a vowel or a mute **h**, and no pause, however short, should be made between the two words because of their intimate connection in sense, then the final **e** of the first word becomes silent, and the two words are so blended as to become one long word, which should be divided and pronounced accordingly. Example: **une émeute, la voiture arriva**; divided and pronounced, u-né-meu-te, la voi-tu-rar-ri-va.

† **La bouilloire, la citrouille,** &c., will be spelled: luh **ă lă,** buh oo **boo,** ẏuh weh **ẏweh, booẏweh,** ruh uh **ruh, booẏwehr', lă booẏwehr'**; luh **ă lă,** suh ee **see,** truh oo **troo, seetroo,** ẏuh uh **ẏuh, seetrooẏ, lă seetrooẏ**; &c.

ă, as; ah, **ā**h, father; uh, **er**mine; **ŏ** or ', m**o**ve; a, late; eh, met; **ēh**, there; ee, police; **ŏ**, nor; o, also; **ō**, no; **ŭ**, constitution; **ēū**, first; oo, too; **āñ**, want; **īñ**, Yankee; **ōñ**, don't; **ūñ**, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; **g**, go; zh, glazier; **gñ**, sing**ing**; **ẏ**, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Vingt-cinquième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

124. NASAL SOUNDS. — Various combinations, or coalitions, of letters, besides **an, in, on, un,** are used to represent each one of our nasal sounds.

125. As a general rule, **m** and **n** preceded by a vowel in the same syllable form a nasal sound with that vowel: hence, nasal sounds occur at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of words.

126. In words borrowed from foreign languages which do not admit nasal sounds, **m** and **n** after a vowel retain their full value as consonants, and are pronounced accordingly.

127. **m** has the same value as **n** in effecting the nasalization of the preceding vowel.

128. The FIRST NASAL SOUND, which is the thirteenth sound in our scale (**an** in *want*), is represented by **an, am, aen, aon, en, em, ean,** and **œn.**

129. **aen** is pronounced **an** in *Caen;* but in *Caennais, Caennaise,* the **n** being doubled, the first is silent, consequently no nasalization occurs, and these two words are pronounced *ca-nais, ca-nai-se.*

130. In the following words, **aon** is sounded **an**: **faon, paon, Saint-Haon, Craon, Laon**; but the derivatives, **paonne, paonneau, Laonnais, faonner,** are pronounced *pa-ne, pa-neau, La-nais, fa-ner.*

131. **ean** is also sounded **an**; and the nasal sound likewise disappears when the **n** is doubled. **Jeanne, Jeannette,** are pronounced *Ja-ne, Ja-net-te.*

132. The word **en** (pronoun and preposition) has always the nasal sound (**an** in *want*), which it retains before all letters, even when, in its prepositional character, it is united to and becomes an integral part of a word.

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-FIFTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-cinquième exercice.*

14 13 **Saint Jean,** sān zhān.	Saint John.	1 6 4 **Jean-net-te,** zhă neht'.	Jennet.
4 8 12 13 **le Gro-en-land,** l' grŏ ān lān.	Greenland.	13 1 7 **en-har-dir,** ān ăr deer.	to embolden.
12 13 **Rouen,** roo ān.	Rouen.	13 8 7 **en-no-blir,** ān nŏ bleer.	to ennoble.
13 17 **l'em-ploi,** lān plweh.	the employment.	13 7 5 **en-i-vrer,** ān nee vra.	to intoxicate.
13 1 2 **l'em-bar-ras,** lān bă rah.	the encumbrance.	13 12 5 **en-clou-er,** ān kloo a.	to spike (guns).
13 17 4 **Am-broi-se,** ān brwehz'.	Ambrose.	13 8 3 7 **en-or-gueil-lir,** ān nŏr guh yeer.	to render proud.
7 13 **il prend,** eel prān.	he takes.	13 10 7 **l'en-nui,** lān nüee.	the weariness.
4 13 13 **le faon, Laon,** l' fān, lān.	the fawn, Laon.	13 1 1 5 **en-har-na-cher,** ān ăr nă sha.	to harness.

Saint-Jean, le Groenland, Rouen, l'emploi, l'embarras, Ambroise, il prend, le faon, Laon, Jeannette, enhardir, ennoblir, enivrer, enclouer, enorgueillir, l'ennui, enharnacher.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON. *Vingt-sixième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

133. THIRTEENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — **en**, preceded by **i**, **y**, or **é**, is sounded **in** (as **an** in *Yankee*); but it retains its proper sound **an** (as **an** in *want*) in the following words and in their derivatives: **l'audience, coefficient, efficient, clientèle, émollient, expérience, impatient, patience, récipient, science, client, conscience, escient, expédient, inconvénient, orient, prescience, quotient, récipiendaire, patient.**

134. **em** is pronounced **in** in a few words of foreign origin, — **sempiternel, Wurtemberg,** &c.

135. In some proper names and words, mostly from the Greek, **em** is sounded **èm** (*ehm*), — **Memphis, Lemnos,** &c.

136. FOURTEENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — The second nasal sound, whose equivalent we find in **an** of *Yankee*, is represented by **in, im, ain, aim, ein, eim, yn, ym,** and **en** final or after **i** or **é**. (See § 134.)

137. FIFTEENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — The third nasal sound (as **on** in *don't*) is represented by **on, aon, eon, om, um,** and **un.**

138. The **e** of **eon** is an orthographic letter, used after **g**, to indicate that the **g** retains its soft sound, as **z** in *glazier*, before **o** (also before **a** and **u**): the **e** is therefore silent.

139. The first syllable of **conné, connotatif,** is, by reason of etymology, slightly nasalized.

140. The combinations **um** and **un** are pronounced **on** in the following words: **résumption, rumb, punch, Dunkerque, Humbold, unguifère, unguis.**

141. SIXTEENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — Only three combinations represent the fourth and last nasal sound, — **un, um,** and **eun.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY–SIXTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-sixième exercice.*

4 14 **De-main,** d' mīn.	to-morrow.	6 1 10 6 **Em-ma-nuel,** ehm mă nū ehl'.	Emmanuel.
5 1 5 7 14 **les A-mé-ri-cains,***	the Ameri-[cans.	5 6 7 **dé-cem-vir,** da sehm veer.	decemvir.
16 5 14 **un es-saim,** ūn na sīn.	a swarm of bees.	6 8 **Nem-rod,** nehm rŏd.	Nimrod.
12 5 7 15 **nous e-xi-geons,** noo za ḡzee zhōn.	we require.	5 10 1 6 **Jé-ru-sa-lem,** zha rū să lehm.	Jerusalem.
16 15 15 **un plon-geon,** ūn plōn zhōn.	a diver.	5 5 6 **Bé-thlé-em,** ba tla ehm.	Bethlehem.
14 7 4 **ins-cri-re,** īns kreer'.	to inscribe.	1 1 15 **Pha-ra-on,** fă ră ōn.	Pharaoh.
5 1 16 **les par-fums,** la păr fūn.	the perfumes.	4 14 8 **le vain-queur,** l' vīn kuhr.	the victor.
1 16 **à jeun,** ă zhūn.	fasting.	14 7 6 4 **cin-quiè-me,** sīn kee ehm'.	fifth.

Demain, les Américains, un essaim, nous exigeons, un plongeon, inscrire, les parfums, à jeun, Emmanuel, décemvir, Nemrod, Jérusalem, Béthléem, Pharaon, le vainqueur, cinquième.

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* **Les Américains** will be spelled: luh a **la**, zuh ă **ză**, muh a **ma**, **zăma**, ruh ee **ree**, **zămaree**, kuh īn **kīn**, **zămareekīn**, lă **zămareekīn**.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ŏ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON. *Vingt-septième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

142. NASAL SOUNDS. — The consonants which follow a nasal sound in the same syllable are generally silent, but **s** is always sounded.

143. Final consonants preceded by a nasal sound are silent; except in **sphinx, sens, lynx, cinq, Hasting.**

144. **Monsieur,** in which the nasal sound is suppressed, has this peculiar pronunciation, — *muh-see-ēu.*

145. **on** forms a distinct syllable in **Phaon, Pharaon, Demaphoon.**

146. All words ending in **um** have been borrowed from the Latin; and **u** of **um** final is pronounced as **o** in *nor*, — **m** retains its natural sound. But **parfum** (which is not borrowed, but *derived* from the Latin *per fumus*), the only exception, has the nasal sound as **un** in *grunt.*

OBS. — When a word ending with **n** is intimately connected in sense with that which follows, and the latter begins with a vowel, the two words, according to rule, are run together into one word. The **n**, becoming *de facto* the initial consonant of a syllable, ought regularly to lose its character as a nasal letter, and resume its natural sound; but such is not always the case, — the nasalization of the **n** does not disappear entirely, except in very rapid conversation. The **n** has therefore two functions. 1°. It retains the quality of a nasal letter, and acts accordingly in the syllable to which it belongs. 2°. Its natural sound is restored, and is carried to the next word: thus, **son offre, bien unis, mon oncle,** are pronounced *son noffre, bien nunis, mon noncle,* &c.

147. SEVENTEENTH VOWEL-SOUND. — The combinations **oi, oî, oy, oie, eoi,** represent the 17th sound, which is equivalent to that of **wea** in *wear.*

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-septième exercice.*

8 14 **Le sphinx,** luh sfĭnks.	the sphinx.	10 4 17 4 **Ŭ-ne boĭ-te,** ŭn' bwāht'.	a box.
5 1 16 **les par-fums,** la pär fŭn.	the perfumes.	9 17 7 5 **nos foy-ers,** no fweh ya.	our firesides.
16 1 8 **son al-bum,** sōn năl bŏm.	her album.	4 5 17 7 1 4 **le net-toy-a-ge,** l' na tweh yăzh'.	the cleaning.
16 13 13 **mon en-fant,** mōn nān fān.	my child.	4 7 1 17 **le vil-la-geois,** l' wee lă zhweh.	the villager.
16 1 7 **son a-mie,** sōn nă mee.	his friend.	16 17 7 9 **un noy-au,** ŭn nweh yo.	a cling-stone.
8 10 13 1 **mo-nu-men-tal,** mŏ nū mān tăl.	monumental.	5 17 7 5 **dé-ploy-er,** da plweh ya.	to unfold.
13 3 7 **Ven-dre-di,** vān druh dee.	Friday.	5 17 **les oies,** la zweh.	the geese.
13 13 4 **en-sem-ble,** ān sānbl'.	together.	17 **Troie,** trweh.	Troy.

Le sphinx, les parfums, son album, mon enfant, son amie, monumental, vendredi, ensemble, une boîte, nos foyers, le nettoyage, le villageois, un noyau, déployer, les oies, Troie.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON. *Vingt-huitième leçon.*

DIPHTHONGS.

148. Definition. — A French diphthong is the close union of two vowel-sounds (and not *two vowel-letters*, as in English) in one syllable.

Obs. — The word *diphthong* (δίφθογγος) etymologically signifies *twice sounded*, or double sound or voice. It is really a syllable composed of *two distinct vowel-sounds*, pronounced in one emission of the voice, and modified by the simultaneous movements of the organs of speech.

149. The two vowel-sounds which form the diphthong must be heard distinctly, though pronounced in one explosion of the voice.

150. A diæresis is the division of a group of vowels into two syllables.*

Obs. — The ear alone is judge of the diphthong. Two, three, or four vowel-letters may be written in succession; but, if one sound only is heard, it is a *vowel-sound*, not a diphthong. Hence in **laie, chaud, beau**, we have mere vowel-sounds, each one of which might be represented by one vowel-letter alone, — thus, *lè, shô, bô;* but in **fiacre, pied, biais, oui, ouais**, we have diphthongal sounds, because each syllable includes two distinct vowel-sounds,— thus, *fi-a-cre, pi-ed, bi-è, ou-i, ou-è.*

151. The first sound of a diphthong is always pronounced rapidly: the voice dwells upon the second sound only, because the position of the organs which form this second sound has succeeded suddenly to that which had formed the first.

Obs. — Since diphthongs consist of two vowel-sounds, they are necessarily long by nature.

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* The English **i** of *mine* represents a true diæresis; **ian** in *brilliantness* forms a diphthong; while **eau** of *beau* is a mere vowel-sound.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-huitième exercice.*

DIPHTHONGS, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

7 1 7 1 7 2 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
ia, ya; ia; ié, yé, yai, ied, ier, iez, yer, yez; ie, ye, iè, yè
ee ä, yä, ee ah, ee a, ya, ya, ee a, ee a, ee a, ya, ya, ee eh, yeh, ee eh, yeh,

7 6 7 6 7 13 7 13 7 13 7 14 7 14 7 11 7 11 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 9 7 9
iai, yai; ian, yan, ien; ien, yen; ieu, yeu; yeur; io, yo; io, yau;
ee eh, yeh, ee ān, yān, ee ān, ee in, y in, ee ēu, yēu, yuhr, ee ŏ, yŏ, ee o, yo,

7 15 7 15 7 12 7 12 7 10 12 2 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 14 12 2 12 6 12 6
ion, yon; iou, you; yu; oa, oe, oé, oê; oin; oua; oue, ouai;
ee ōn, yōn, ee oo, yoo, yü, oo ah, oo eh, oo eh, oo ăh, oo in, oo ah, oo eh, oo eh,

12 7 12 13 12 13 12 14 12 2 10 6 10 5 10 7 10 7 10 14
oui; ouan, ouen; ouin; ua; ue; ué; ui, uy; uin; and, with the
oo ee, oo ān, oo ān, oo in, oo ah, ü eh, ü a, ü ee, ü ee, ü in,

17 17 17
irregular **oi, oie, oy,** — 55.
weh, weh, weh,

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. — The two diphthongs **oin** and **ouin** are pronounced nearly alike. The only difference is that the **o** sound is a little more distinct in *oin*, while in *ouin* the sound **oo** (as in *too*) predominates. **ouin** is pronounced somewhat like **uain** in *quaint;* the French sound having more volume than the English.

The rules which are given in the following pages for the distinction of the diphthongs from diæreses are by no means invariable. In some respects, poetry differs from prose in its pronunciation, and, in the license which is generally granted to poets, the rules may sometimes be reversed: they at times make a diæresis where common usage recognizes but a diphthong, and *vice versa*. But what is allowable in poetry, provided the verse be otherwise good, should not be indulged in elsewhere; and, besides, rules well established and generally followed should not be violated.

In conclusion, I will say that the diæreses are more frequent and more marked in poetry than in prose; more accused in declamation than in reading, and in reading more than in conversation: to dwell too much on the separation of the syllables which enter into the composition of a word would, at times, be pedantry.

THEORY.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON. *Vingt-neuvième leçon.*

DIPHTHONGS (*continued*).

Obs. — Each one of the two sounds composing a diphthong is individually subjected, as regards its pronunciation, to all the rules which have been previously given for the pronunciation of the vowel-sounds.

152. The diphthongs are formed by the combination, —

1°. Of a simple vowel with another simple vowel.

2°. Of a simple vowel with a vowel-sound represented by several letters, preceding or following that vowel.

3°. Of two vowel-sounds, each one represented by several letters.

4°. Of simple or compound vowels with a nasal sound, pronounced in one syllable.

153. All diphthongs begin with one of the letters **i, y, o, u.**

Obs. — The same diphthongal sound may be represented by diverse combinations of letters.

154. **oi, oie, oy,** may also be considered as irregular diphthongs.

155. Two Diphthongs in Succession. — When **y** is preceded by a vowel, it has the value of two i's. If it be at the same time followed by another vowel or by a combination of vowels (which is almost always the case), a diphthongal syllable will result, which is composed of the second **i** sound of **y** and the following vowel-sound. But the first **i** sound of **y** may also form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; hence it follows that two diphthongal sounds may come in succession. Such is the case when **y** is preceded by **u** or **o**; thus, **tuyau, essuyer, royal,** &c., which might be written, *tui-iau, essui-ier, roi-ial,* &c.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

TWENTY-NINTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-neuvième exercice.*

156. **ia** is a diphthong in the following words only:—

7 1 **Dia**! dee ă	7 1 4 **dia-cre**, dee ă kr'.	gee-ho! deacon.	5 7 1 4 **Plé-ia-de**, pla ee ăd'.	Pleiades.
7 1 4 **fia-cre**, fee ăkr',	7 1 **liard**, lee ăr.	hack, half-a-far-[thing.	7 2 4 **dia-ble**, dee ahbl'.	devil.
7 1 4 **piaf-fe**, pee ăf',	7 1 4 **pias-tre**, pee ăstr'.	ostentatious, [dollar.	7 2 8 14 **dia-blo-tin**, dee ah blŏ tĭn.	devilkin.

and in their compounds and derivatives.

157. **ya** is a diphthong everywhere:—

12 6 7 1 4 **Nous pay-â-mes**, noo peh ÿăm'.	we paid.	7 17 7 1 **Il noy-a**, eèl nweh ÿă.	he drowned.

158. **ié** is not a diphthong, but a diæresis.

1°. After two consonants, the last of which is **l** or **r**.

2°. In the participles of verbs whose infinitive terminates in **ier**.

3°. In the derivatives of **quiet** and **inquiet**.

4°. In the words ending in **été**.

It is a diphthong everywhere else:—

5 1 7 7 5 **Les a-mi-tiés**, la ză mee tee a.	the friendships.	1 1 7 5 6 4 **La pa-rié-tai-re**, lă pă ree a tehr'.	the wall-wort.
5 7 5 8 7 4 **les hié-ro-gly-phes**, la zee a rŏ gleef'.	the hiero-[glyphs.	1 7 5 6 4 **la dié-ré-se**, lă dee rehz'.	the diæresis.

159. **yé** is a diphthong everywhere.

8 17 7 5 **Oc-troy-é**, ŏk trweh ÿa.	granted.	5 10 7 7 5 **Ès-suy-é**, a stiee ÿa.	wiped off.

ă, as; ah, ăh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; ÿ, yes.

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160. **ied** is a diphthong in the following words, in their compounds and derivatives:—

7 5 7 1 7 5 **Pied, il s'as-sied,** foot, [down. he sits pee a, eel să see a.	7 7 5 **Il sied,** it becomes. eel see a.

161. Obs.—There is no diphthong in a group of letters beginning with **i**, when the **i** is preceded by two consonants the second of which is **l** or **r**: such a group forms two syllables.

162. **ier, iez,** are diphthongs, except in the verbs ending in the infinitive in **ier**, in the adverb **hier**, and in **riez, riiez** (of *rire*), also when **iez** is preceded by **y**:—

4 17 7 5 **Le doig-tier,** the finger-stall. l' dweh tee a.	12 7 7 7 5 **Vous -fi-nis-siez,** you finished. voo fee nee see a.
5 1 7 5 **l'es-ca-lier,** the stair-case. las kă lee a.	12 5 7 5 **vous é-tiez,** you were. voo za tee a.

163. **yai, yer, yez,** are diphthongs everywhere:—

1 10 7 7 5 **J'ap-puy-ai,** I pressed down. zhă pŭee ya.	12 17 7 5 **Vous broy-ez,** you crush. voo brweh ya.
4 5 13 10 7 7 5 [one's self. **se dé-sen-nuy-er,** to divert s' da zān nŭee ya.	7 4 12 17 7 5 [ever you may be. **qui que vous so-yez,** whomso- kee k' voo sweh ya.

164. **ie** is a diphthong in—

17 4 17 4 **Aie! haie!** oh! oh! ăyĕ ăyĕ.	7 6 7 6 7 6 **Ciel, fiel, miel,** sky, gall, honey. see ehl, fee ehl, mee ehl.
7 6 7 6 8 7 6 [relievo. **bief, fief, re-lief,** mill-dam, fief, bee ehf, fee ehf, ruh lee ehf.	10 7 6 **plu-riel,** plural. plü ree ehl.

In the combination **iet**, except in **quiet, inquiet.**

1 7 6 4 7 6 4 **As-siet-te, miet-te,** plate, crumb. ă see eht', mee eht'.	6 7 6 4 **Ser-viet-te,** napkin. sehr vee eht'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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165. **ie** before **nn** is always diphthongal in the tenses of the verbs ending in **enir.** This group of letters (**ienn**), on the contrary, forms generally a diæresis in the feminine of adjectives ending in **ien** in the masculine:—

7 7 6 4 **Qu'il vien-ne,** keel vee ehn'.	let him come.	1 7 7 6 4 **Ma-gi-ci-en-ne,** mă zhee cee ehn'.	magician (f.).
6 4 8 7 6 4 **qu'el-le ob-tien-ne,** kehl' ŏb tee ehn'.	let her obtain.	5 7 7 6 4 **Vé-ni-ti-en-ne,** va nee see ehn'.	Venitian (f.).

166. **ye** is a diphthong, except when **e** final *is silent:*—

1 1 7 6 4 **La-fa-yet-te,** lă fă yeht'.	Lafayette.	1 6 7 1 6 **Ab-bay-e, la Hay-e,** ă beh ee, lă eh.	Abbey, la Haye.

167. **iè** and **yè** are diphthongs everywhere:—

10 7 6 4 **Lu-miè-re,** lü mee ehr'.	light.	8 7 6 4 **Pre-miè-re,** pruh mee ehr'.	first (f.).
1 10 7 6 4 **la bru-yè-re,** lă brü yehr'.	the heath.	10 7 6 4 **gru-yè-re,** grü yehr.	gruyere cheese.

168. **iai** is a diphthong in **biais, biaiser,** and **bréviaire,** only. **yai** is a diphthong everywhere:—

7 6 7 6 5 **Biais, biai-ser,** bee eh, bee eh za.	slant, to lean.	5 7 6 4 **Bré-viai-re,** bra vee ehr'.	breviary.
7 2 6 7 6 **il gras-sey-ait,** eel grah seh yeh.	he spoke thick.	4 1 6 7 6 **je-ba-lay-ais,** zh' bă leh yeh.	I swept.

169. **ian** is a diphthong in **diantre** and **viande** only. **yan** is a diphthong everywhere:—

170. **ien,** pronounced **ian** (*ee an*), forms always a diæresis: **ien** is a diphthong:—

1 1 7 13 4 **La fa-ïen-ce,** lă fă ee ānss'.	the china-ware.	1 7 13 **Pa-ti-ent,** pă see ān.	patient.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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171. **ien** (pronounced *ee in*), at the end of words, is a diphthong:—

1°. In the verbs ending in **enir**, — **viens, maintiens, souvient,** &c.

2°. In nouns as **bien, chien, maintien,** &c. Except in **lien** and generally in proper names of men, — **Bastien,** &c.

3°. In the adverbs **bien, combien.**

ien is also a diphthong (in the middle of words) in the future and conditional of the verbs ending in **enir**, — **il conviendra, tu retiendrait.**

On the contrary, **ien** forms always a diæresis, in adjectives, especially in those which designate the country or the profession: ex., **Lydien, Sicilien, mécanicien,** &c.

However, **ien** is diphthong in **ancien, chrétien, faubourien, plébéien, le mien, le tien, le sien,** and **autrichien.**

172. **yen** is a diphthong everywhere:—

16 7 17 7 14 **Un ci-toy-en,** ūn see tweh yīn.	a citizen.	5 17 7 14 **Les moy-ens,** la mweh yīn.	the means.

173. **ieu** is always a diphthong in nouns, but represents a diæresis in adjectives and attributes, except in **vieux** and in the adverb **mieux.**

174. **ïeu, yeu,** and **yeur** are diphthongs everywhere:—

7 11 5 7 11 **Cieux, es-sieu,** see ēu, a see ēu.	heavens, axle-[tree.	8 7 11 **O-di-eux,** ŏ dee ēu.	odious.
7 11 7 11 **vieux, mieux,** vee ēu, mee ēu.	old, better.	5 13 7 11 **pré-ten-ti-eux,** pra tān see ēu.	pretentious.
1 7 8 1 7 11 **a-ieul, ca-ieux,** ă yuhl, kă yēu.	grandfather, [cloves.	14 5 7 8 **in-fé-ri-eur,** īn fa ree uhr.	inferior.
17 7 11 4 13 **joy-eu-se-ment,** zhweh yēuz' mān.	joyfully.	7 11 4 13 **pi-eu-se-ment,** pee ēuz' mān.	piously.
1 6 7 8 **la fray-eur,** lă freh yuhr.	the fright.	16 4 7 8 **un re-li-eur,** ūn r'lee uhr.	a bookbinder.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

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175. **io** is a diphthong in **pioche, séméiologie** and their derivatives only.

176. **ïo, yau,** and **yo** are always diphthongs: **iau** always forms a diæresis:—

1 7 8 4 **Ba-ïo-que,** bă ẏŏk'.	baiocco.	6 7 8 1 4 **Clay-on-na-ge,** kleh ẏŏ năzh'.	basket-work.
10 7 7 9 1 17 7 9 **tuy-au, a-loy-au,** tü ee ẏo, ă lweh ẏo.	pipe, sirloin.	7 8 4 **myo-pe,** meeŏp'.	short-sighted.

177. **ion** forms a diphthong, but only in verbs whose infinitive does not terminate in **ier. ri-ons,** from *rire,* has also two syllables. (See § 162.)

12 1 7 15 **Nous a-vions,** noo ză vee ōn.	we had.	12 7 7 15 **Nous di-sions,** noo dee zee ōn.	we said.

178. **yon** is always a diphthong, — **cray-on, ploy-ons.**

179. **iou** and **you,** little used, form always a diphthong.

4 7 7 12 17 7 12 **Le bi-niou, voy-ou,** l' bee nee oo, vweh ẏoo.	[street boy. the bagpipe,	7 12 7 17 7 12 7 12 **Piou-piou, you-you,** pee oo pee oo, ẏoo ẏoo.	[yawl. recruit,
7 12 4 **chiour-me,** shee oorm'.	convict-gang.	15 5 7 12 **Mon-tes-quiou,** mōn tas kee oo.	Montesquiou.

180. **yu** is a diphthong, — **ba-lay-u-re.**

181. **oa** is always a diphthong, — **joail-le-rie, Roan-ne.**

Obs. — In all the diphthongs beginning with **o,** this letter sounds very nearly like **oo** in *too.*

182. **oe** is a diphthong in **moelle** and its derivatives only.

183. **oè** forms a diphthong in **cacatoès** only; but **oê** is always a diphthong, and is pronounced *oua:*—

12 2 4 **Poê-le,** poo ăhl'.	stove.	12 2 15 **Poê-lon,** poo ăh lōn.	sauce-pan.
12 2 7 5 **poê-lier,** poo ăh lee a.	stove-maker.	12 6 4 **poê-le,** poo ehl'.	pall.

184. **oi** and **oy** are always diphthongs. **oi** is, however, pronounced **o** in **oignon, encoignure, poignet, poignard, moignon.** (See § 99.)

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; ẏ, yes.

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185. **oin** is always a diphthong:—

10 14 12 14 **Du ben-join,** dü bĭn zhooin.	some benzine.	10 4 12 14 10 4 **U-ne join-tu-re,** ün' zhooĭn tür'.	a joint.
12 14 14 **loin-tain** loo ĭn tĭn.	far away.	1 12 14 7 **a-moin-drir,** ă mooĭn dreer.	to diminish.

186. **oua** is diphthong, but only in **pouah! écouane, bivouac, gouache,** and in their derivatives. In **ouate** it is pronounced **ouè, — ouète, ouèter.**

187. **oue** is diphthong in **ouest, couette, fouet,** and derivatives only. **oué** always forms a diæresis:—

12 6 12 6 **Ouest, fouet,** oo ehst, foo eh.	west, whip.	12 5 12 5 **Lou-é, jou-é,** loo a, zhoo a.	praised, played.

188. **ouai** forms a diphthong in the exclamation **ouais!** only.

189. **oui** is diphthong in the two following words and derivatives.

12 7 13 12 7 **Oui, cam-bouis,** oo ee, kăn boo ee.	yes, cart-grease.	13 12 7 5 **Cam-boui-sé,** kăn boo ee za.	greased.

190. **ouan** is diphthong in **rouan** only.

191. **ouen** is a diphthong, but only in **couenne** and **rouenneries**:—

16 4 1 12 13 **Un che-val rouan,** ŭn sh' văl roo ăn.	a roan horse.	12 5 11 **Couen-neux,** koo a nēu.	buffy.
12 5 4 7 **rouen-ne-ries,** roo a n'ree.	printed cottons.		

192. **ouin** is always a diphthong:—

1 12 14 **Mar-souin,** măr soo ĭn.	porpoise.	1 1 12 14 **Ba-ra-gouin,** bă ră gōo ĭn.	gibberish.
14 12 14 **tin-touin,** tĭn too ĭn.	tingling.	14 12 14 **pin-gouin,** pĭn gōo ĭn.	penguin.

ă, as; ah, âh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; eh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ŭn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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193. There are only five diphthongs which begin with **u**; viz., **ua, ue, ui, uin, uy.**

194. **ua** is a diphthong only in the following words, in which it is pronounced *oua*:—

1 5 12 2
A-dé-quat.
ă da koo ah.

1 12 2 7
al-gua-zil.
ăl ḡoo ah zeel.

1 12 2 6 4
a-qua-rel-le.
ă koo ah rehl'.

1 12 2 7 14
a-qua-ri-en.
ă koo ah ree ĭn.

1 12 2 14 4
a-qua-tin-te.
ă koo ah tĭnt'.

1 12 2 7 4
a-qua-ti-que.
ă koo ah teek'.

8 7 12 2 7
col-li-qua-tif.
kŏl lee koo ah teef.

8 7 12 2 7 15
col-li-qua-tion.
kŏl lee koo ah see ŏn.

5 12 2 7 7 5
é-qua-ni-mi-té.
a koo ah nee mee ta.

5 12 2 3
é-qua-teur.
a koo ah tuhr.

5 12 2 7 15
é-qua-tion.
a koo ah see ŏn.

5 5 12 2 10
e-xé-qua-tur.
a ḡza koo ah tŭr.

12 2 4 12 4
Gua-de-lou-pe.
ḡoo ah d'loop'.

12 2 9
gua-no.
ḡoo ah no.

14 12 2
lin-gual.
lĭn ḡoo ăl.

7 12 2 7 15
li-qua-tion.
lee koo ah see ŏn.

8 12 2 4
Lo-qua-ce.
lŏ koo ahs'.

8 12 2 7 5
lo-qua-ci-té.
lŏ koo ah see ta.

1 1 12 13 4
pa-ra-guan-te.
pă ră goo ănt'.

12 2 1 5 6 4
qua-dra-gé-nai-re.
koo ah dră zha nehr'.

12 2 1 5 7 1
qua-dra-gé-si-mal.
koo ah dră zha zee măl.

12 2 13 10 6 4
qua-dran-gu-lai-re.
koo ah drăn ḡŭ lehr'.

12 2 1
qua-drat.
koo ah dră.

12 2 1 7 4
qua-dra-tri-ce.
koo ah dră trees'.

12 2 1 10 4
qua-dra-tu-re.
koo ah dră tŭr'.

12 2 7 7 4
qua-dri-fi-de.
koo ah dree feed'.

12 2 7 4
qua-dri-ge.
koo ah dreezh'.

12 2 7 1 6 4
qua-dri-la-tè-re.
koo ah dree lă tehr'.

12 2 7 9 4
qua-dri-no-me.
koo ah dree nom'.

12 2 10 1 4
qua-dru-ma-ne.
koo ah drŭ măn'.

12 2 10 4
qua-dru-ple.
koo ah drŭpl'.

12 2 4
qua-kre.
koo ahkr'.

12 1 12 1
Quam-quam.
koo ăm koo ăm.

12 1 7 7
quar-ti-di.
koo ahr tee dee.

12 1 7 4
quar-ti-le.
koo ahr teel'.

12 1 9
quar-to.
koo ahr to.

12 1
quartz (and deriv.).
koo ahrts.

12 2 6
qua-ter.
koo ah tehr.

12 2 10 8
qua-tu-or.
koo ah tŭ ŏr.

10 14 12 2 5 7 1
quin-qua-gé-si-mal.
kŭ ĭn koo ah zha zee măl.

10 14 12 2 5 7 4
quin-qua-gé-si-me.
kŭ ĭn koo ah zha zeem'.

12 2 4
squa-le.
skoo ahl'.

12 2 4
squa-me.
skooahm'.

12 2 4
squa-re.
skooahr.

10 14 12 2
su-blin-gual.
sŭ blĭn goo ăl.

12 2 5 1 1
Gua-te-ma-la.
ḡoo ăh ta mă lă.

12 2 1 12 7
Guar-da-fui.
ḡoo ăhr dă foo ee.

12 2 1 7 7
Gua-dal-qui-vir.
ḡoo ăh dăl kee veer.

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195. **ue** and **ué** are diphthongs in the following words only:—

5 10 6 4
é-cuel-le.
a kŭ ehl'.

5 10 5 5
é-cuel-lée.
a kŭ a la.

5 10 6 4
é-ques-tre.
a kŭ ehstr'.

7 10 5 1 7 15
li-qué-fac-tion.
lee kŭ a făk see ōn.

10 6 3
ques-teur.
kŭ ehs tuhr.

6 10 4
ques-tu-re.
kŭ ehs tŭr'.

196. **ui** is a diphthong, except in the following words:—

1 10 7 5
A-cu-i-té.
ă kŭ ee ta.

13 7 10 7 5
am-bi-gu-i-té.
ăn bee gŭ ee ta.

10 7 4
bru-i-ne.
brŭ een'.

10 7 5
bru-i-ner.
brŭ ee na.

10 7 11
bru-i-neux.
brŭ ee nēŭ.

10 7 4
bru-i-re.
brŭ eer'.

10 7 4 13
bru-is-se-ment.
brŭ ees' măn.

15 10 7 4 [der.)
Con-gru-is-me (and
kōn grŭ eesm'.

15 10 7 4
con-gru-is-te.
kōn grŭ eest'.

15 7 10 7 5
con-ti-gu-i-té.
kōn tee gŭ ee ta.

5 7 10 7 5
e-xi-gu-i-té.
a gzee gŭ ee ta.

15 7 10 7 5
con-ti-nu-i-té.
kōn tee nŭ ee ta.

10 7 4
dru-i-de.
drŭ eed'.

10 7 6 4
dru-i-des-se.
drŭ ee dehs'.

10 7 7 4
Dru-i-di-que.
drŭ ee deek'.

10 7 7 4
dru-i-dis-me.
drŭ ee deesm'.

1 10 7 4
fa-tu-is-me.
fă tŭ eesm'.

1 10 7 5
fa-tu-i-té.
fă tŭ eest'.

10 7 7 4
su-i-ci-de.
sŭ ee seed'.

10 7 7 5
su-i-ci-der.
sŭ ee see da.

197. **u** after **g** and **q** is generally an orthographic letter, and as such silent: therefore it does not combine with the following vowel to form a diphthong, except in the following words, in which the **u** retains its full value as a vowel-letter:

5 10 7 4
Ai-guil-le (and der.).
a gŭ eeyĕ.

5 10 7 15
Ai-guil-lon (p. n.).
a gu ee yōn.

5 10 7 5
ai-gui-ser (and der.).
a gŭ ee za.

15 13 10 7 7 5
con-san-gui-ni-té.
kōn săn gŭee nee ta.

10 7 4
Gui-de (p. n.).
gŭ eed'.

10 7 4
Gui-se (p. n.).
gŭ eez'.

10 7 1
Gui-sard.
gŭ ee zăr.

7 5 14 10 7 4
i-nex-tin-gui-ble.
ee na ks tĭn gŭeebl'

14 10 7 1
in-gui-nal.
ĭn gŭee năl.

14 10 7 4
lin-guis-te.
lĭn gŭ eest'.

14 10 7 7 4
lin-guis-ti-que.
lĭn gŭees teek'.

15 10 7 10 5
on-gui-cu-lé.
ōn gŭ ee kŭ la.

15 10 7 8 4
On-gui-for-me.
ōn gŭee fŏrm'.

13 10 7 7 5 [der.)
san-gui-fi-er (and
săn gŭee fee a.

15 10 7 6 4
un-gui-fè-re.
ŏn gŭee fehr'

15 10 7
un-guis.
ŏn gŭ ees.

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198. **ui** forms also a diphthong in the following words: —

5 7 10 7 8
De-li-qui-um.
da lee kŭ ee ŏm.

5 10 7 18 4
é-qui-an-gle.
a kŭ ee ăngl'.

5 10 7 7 5 18
é-qui-dif-fé-rent.
a kŭ ee dee fa răn.

5 10 7 7 18
é-qui-dis-tant.
a kŭ ee dees tān.

5 10 7 1 6 4
é-qui-la-tè-re.
a kŭ ee lă tehr'.

5 10 7 1 5 1
é-qui-la-té-ral.
a kŭ ee lă ta răl.

5 10 7 2 7 15
é-qui-ta-ti-on.
a kŭ ee tah see ŏn.

1 10 7 1
à-qui-a.
à kŭ ee à.

10 7 10
Qui-bus.
kŭ ee bŭs.

10 7 7 5
quid-di-té.
kŭ eed dee ta.

10 7 5 18
qui-es-cent.
kŭ ee a săn.

10 7 6
qui-et.
kŭ ee eh.

10 7 5 7 4
qui-é-tis-me.
kŭ ee a teesm'.

10 7 5 7 4
qui-é-tis-te.
kŭ ee a teest'.

10 7 6 4
qui-nai-re.
kŭee nehr'.

10 7 7 1
qui-ri-nal.
kŭ ee ree năl.

10 7 7 10
Qui-ri-nus.
kŭ ee ree nŭs.

10 7 7 6 4
qui-ri-tai-re.
kŭ ee ree tehr'.

10 7 10
qui-tus.
kŭ ee tŭs.

5 10 7 1 6 4
ses-qui-al-tè-re.
sas kŭ ee ăl tehr'.

5 10 7 5 1
ses-qui-pé-dal.
sas kŭ ee pa dăl.

5 10 7 10 10 4
ses-qui-sul-fu-re.
sas kŭ ee stŭl fŭr'.

(and the other comp. of **sesqui.**)

10 7 10 7 4
u-bi-quis-te.
ŭ bee kŭ eest'.

199. **uy**, used at the end of proper names only, is a diphthong, — **le Puy, Dupuy,** &c.

200. When this group of vowels is followed by another vowel in the body of a word, it always forms two diphthongs in connection with that vowel (see pp. 44, 45), except, of course, when **y** is followed by a *silent* **e**.

201. **uin** is a diphthong only in —

10 14
Juin.
zhŭ ăn.

10 14 5 1 9 4
quin-dé-ca-go-ne.
kŭ ăn da kă gon'.

10 14 5 6 7
quin-dé-cem-virs.
kŭ ăn da sehm veer.

10 14 12 2 5 7 1
quin-qua-gé-si-mal.
kŭ ăn koo ah zha zee măl.

10 14 12 2 5 7 4
quin-qua-gé-si-me.
kŭ ăn koo ah zha zeem'.

10 14 10 5 1
Quin-quen-nal.
kŭ ăn kŭ a năl.

10 14 10 5 7 8
quin-quen-nium.
kŭ ăn kŭ a nee ŏm.

10 14 10 6 4
quin-quer-ce.
kŭ ăn kŭ ehrs'.

10 14 10 5 6 4
quin-qué-rè-me.
kŭ ăn kŭ a rĕhm'.

10 14 6 9
quin-tet-to.
kŭ ăn teht to.

10 14 7 7
Quin-ti-di.
kŭ ăn tee dee.

10 14 7 4
quin-ti-le.
kŭ ăn teel'.

10 14 7 7 14
Quin-ti-li-en.
kŭ ăn tee lee ăn.

10 14 10 4
quin-tu-ple (and [der.)
kŭ ăn tŭpl'.

THEORY.

THIRTIETH LESSON. *Trentième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

202. General Observations. — Initial consonants are always sounded in French; and, when several consonants begin a word, they are *all* pronounced. Even in words beginning with **sce, sci,** or **scy,** the **s,** which is said to be alone sounded, is certainly much strengthened by its association with the **c.**

When two or more words are intimately connected in sense, no solution of continuity in the flow of the voice should occur, and the words must be uttered one after another in one continuous stream, as if they formed but one long word divided into as many syllables as there are vowel-sounds in the whole; therefore, when the first word ends with a consonant and the next begins with a vowel, the final consonant of the first word, which otherwise would be silent, is carried to the second word, with which it is fully sounded, becoming, *de facto,* the initial letter of that word.

We have another and more striking illustration of this resumption of sound by consonant letters, in the case of suffixes, or letters added, for whatever object, to some words. For instance, in **doigt, grand, vingt, petit,** &c., the final **t** or **d** is silent; but in **doigtier, grandeur, vingtième, petitesse,** &c., it is fully sounded, and begins the syllable.

The shortest pause, whether indicated by the punctuation, or not indicated at all, naturally prevents the linking of words together.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. — The connection does not take place when it might unpleasantly affect the ear. In familiar conversation, words are more seldom joined together than in serious reading or speaking.

When a consonant is doubled, the second as a general rule is the only one that is sounded; but, in words beginning with **ill, imm, inn, irr, iss,** the two consonants are sounded when the particles **il, im, in, ir, is,** have a negative force.

The addition of an **s**, mark of the plural, does not alter the pronunciation of a word, except in monosyllables which contain no other vowel than **e**. The added **s** lengthens the sound of the syllable.

203. CLASSIFICATION OF THE CONSONANTS. — As the different consonants are respectively produced by the special action of different organs of speech, they have been divided into classes accordingly, and each class designated from the name of the organ which seems to contribute more particularly to the formation of the consonants composing it. Thus we call —

LABIAL, those which are formed by the motion of the lips, — **b, p, f, v, m.**

DENTAL (called also SIBILANT), those which cannot be emitted without the help of the teeth, — **c, ch, s, z.**

LINGUAL, those to the formation of which the tongue contributes more particularly, — **d, l, n, r, t.**

PALATAL, those whose sound is (or seems to be) produced by a motion, or pressing, of the tongue against the palate, — **g, j, c, k, q.**

NASAL, those which are pronounced in part through the nose, — **m, n, gn.**

LIQUID, those which, being joined to another letter, are pronounced easily and smoothly, — **l, r, gn.** The two nasal, **m, n,** may be classed also with the liquid.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

204. COGNATES. — By comparing certain articulations, it has been found that there is an analogy between them, and that they differ only by greater or less intensity of sound; in consequence of which they have been divided into two classes, and arranged, as they correspond to one another, in couples.

1°. The weak, or whispered, **b, d, g, j, v, z.**

2°. The strong, or spoken, **p, t, c, k, ch, f, g** hard, **s.**

And those letters whose elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, are called *cognates;* as **d** and **t, b** and **p, f** and **v,** &c.

The following comparison will show how slight is the difference, and how marked is the analogy, between the weak and the strong consonants: —

WEAK CONS.	STRONG CONS.
B.	*P.*
Bain.	Pain.
baquet.	paquet.
beau.	peau.
bercer.	percer.
bois.	pois.
J.	*Ch.*
Jante.	Chante.
japon.	chapon.
jarretière.	charretière.
jatte.	chatte.
joie.	choix.
D.	*T.*
Dancer.	Tancer.
dard.	tard.
doge.	toge.
donner.	tonner.

WEAK CONS.	STRONG CONS.
V.	*F.*
Vain.	Faim.
valoir.	falloir.
vanner.	faner.
vaste.	faste.
vendre.	fendre.
viole.	fiole.
G.	*C. Q.*
Gaze.	Case.
glace.	classe.
grosse.	crosse.
gant.	quand.
Z.	*S. C.*
Zèle.	Selle.
zone.	sonne.
zain.	saint.
zinc.	cinq.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

205. General Remarks. — It is a general law of euphony that consonants should be preceded by those of their own kind; *i.e.*, weak consonants call for weak consonant sounds, and strong consonants for strong sounds. For instance, **abstenir, subsister, obtenir,** &c., are pronounced *apstenir, subzister, optenir,* &c. Thus we see that cognates readily exchange for each other; and, in many instances, the interchange is not only authorized, but obligatory, as the only correct pronunciation.

Each consonant ought to have only one sound, indicated by one character (or letter) only, and that character ought to be incommunicable to any other sound. But, as it happens that in French, as well as in other languages, the same characters represent several sounds, or that different characters are used to represent the same sound, we call natural, or proper, that sound which the consonant habitually represents, and accidental that which it receives accidentally from its position.

206. Long and Short Consonants. — The explosive **b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t, v,** are short; the others, generally long. In the expression of strong passion, there is nothing more effective than dwelling particularly upon the consonant sounds. In conversation, long consonants are seldom resorted to, except in the case of considerable emphasis or animation.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON. *Trente et unième leçon.*

CONSONANT *B.*

207. Grammarians recognize only one sound of the letter **b**; but it really has two, — 1°. The natural sound *buh*, the same as in English **bad, mob, elbow**; 2°. The accidental sound *puh*. **b** is therefore called *buh* and *puh*.

208. As we have already seen, **b** readily permutes with its cognate **p**, especially before the strong consonant **t**; and also, but not quite so strongly, before **s**. **Subterfuge, obtempérer, s'abstenir, substantif, absence, obscurité**, &c., are pronounced as if written *supterfuge, optempérer, s'apstenir, supstantif, apsence, opscurité*, &c.

209. **b** is silent before **v**: **Fabvier, Lefebvre,** pronounced *Favié, Lefèvre;* also in **plomb, aplomb, surplomb, Doubs,** and **Christophe Colomb.**

210. The two **b**'s are sounded in **Abbeville, abbatial, gibbeux,** and **gibbosité.**

C.

211. This consonant has three sounds, — the proper sound *kuh*, and the accidental sounds *suh* and *guh*.

212. **c** final is sounded, except in the words of which a list is given on the opposite page.

213. In the termination of **aspect, circonspect, instinct, respect,** and **suspect,** the **c** is generally heard in the singular; and the **t** is silent; but in the plural the **c** and the **t** are both mute.

214. **Anspect** and **district** sound the **c**, both in the singular and in the plural. The **t** remains silent. In **succint,** the **t** alone is pronounced.

215. **c**, which is silent in **marc,** *residuum*, is fully sounded in **Marc,** proper name.

PRACTICE.

THIRTIETH EXERCISE. *Trentième exercice.*

Le plomb, Ja-cob, the lead, [Jacob.
l' plōn, zhah kŏb,

un rumb de vent, a rhumb of [wind.
ūn rōnb duh vaṅ.

Au-reng-Zeb, Aureng-Zebe.
ŏ rāng zehb.

le ra-doub, the refitting of ships.
l' ră doob.

Ac-croc, a-jonc, rent, sea-rush.
ă kro, ă zhon.

arc-bou-tant, arch-butment.
ăr boo tăn.

arc-bou-ter, to buttress.
ăr boo ta.

arc-dou-bleau, joist.
ăr doo blo.

banc, bec-d'â-ne, bench, spoke-shave.
băn, ba dăhn.

blanc, broc, white, jug.
blăn, bro.

ca-out-chouc, india-rubber.
kă oot shoo.

clerc, co-ti-gnac, clerk, confection of quinces.
klehr, kŏ tee gnă. [hook, swindler.

cric, croc, es-croc, screw-jack,
kree, kro, as kro.

es-to-mac, flanc, stomach, side.
as tŏ mă, flăn.

il a donc fi-ni? then? he has finished,
eel ă dōn fee nee.

Franc, jonc, sincere, reed.
frăn, zhōn.

lacs, marc, string, residuum.
lă, măr.

Le-clerc, al-ma-nach, [almanac. Leclerc,
luh klehr, ăl mă nă.

porc-frais, fresh pork.
pŏr freh.

rac-croc, ar-se-nic, [arsenic. lucky hit,
ră kro, ăr suh nee.

ta-bac, tronc, tobacco, trunk.
tă bă, trōn.

jou-er aux é-checs, [chess. to play
zhoo a o za sheh.

je vaincs, tu vains, [thou vanquishest. I vanquish,
zh' văn, tŭ văn.

il vainc, St.Marc, [St. Mark. he vanquishes,
eel văn, săn măr.

l'ins-tinct, the instinct.
lăns tăn.

l'a-mict, suc-cinct, [concise. the amice,
lă mee, sŭk săn.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ōō, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

CONSONANT *C* (*continued*).

216. In **porc**, the **c** is silent, except when **porc** is used figuratively in the sense of glutton:

[he feeds himself. Look at him! What a glutton!
Il se gave, il s'emplit. Regarde-le! le porc! He stuffs himself,
eel suh gāv', eel sān plee. ruhgārd' luh, luh pork.

217. In **échecs**, *chess*, the **c** is silent; but in **échec**, meaning repulse, check, defeat, the **c** is fully sounded. It is also distinctly heard in **échec et mat**, *checkmate*.

218. In **Saint Marc**, the **c** is silent, even before a vowel.

219. **ct** at the end of words are both sounded, except in **aspect, circonspect, instinct, respect, suspect,** and **amict. In succinct,** the **t** alone is pronounced. (See § 214.)

220. **Violoncelle** and **vermicelle** are now regularly pronounced *violon(s)elle, vermi(s)elle.*

221. In a few expressions, such as those given on the page opposite, the final **c** of a few words, in which it is ordinarily silent, resumes its full sound as **k** in *key.*

222. The **c** of the conjunction **donc**, *therefore* (the *ergo* of the Latin), is sounded, —

1°. Before a vowel or a silent **h**;
2°. When **donc** is placed at the beginning of a proposition;
3°. In sentences expressing passion, indignation, anger, &c.;

ex.: —

Vous voilà donc enfin arrivé.
Elle refuse, donc je pars.
Vous prétendez donc me dicter des lois!

Everywhere else the **c** of **donc** is silent.

223. When **c** is doubled, and the second is followed by **e** or **i**, so that it takes the **s**-sound, this makes the two **c**'s virtually different letters, and naturally both must be sounded. The first **c** keeps the proper sound (as **k** in *key*): the second takes the sound *suh* (as **s** in *so*).

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FIRST EXERCISE. *Trente et unième exercice.*

Il a reçu un fameux échec, He was severely repulsed.
eel ă r'sü ün fă mēü za shehk.

Vous avez trop de respect humain, You fear the world too much.
voo zăvă trō d'rehs pehk ü mĭn.

Je l'ai fait échec et mat, I checkmated him.
zh' la feh a shehk a măt.

Votre cousin Marc ne vient pas, Your cousin Mark does not come.
vŏtr' koo zĭn märk nuh vee ĭn pah.

C'est un marchand de bric-à-brac, He is a dealer in old stores.
seh tün măr shän d' breek ă bräk.

[dealing in that affair.

Il y a du micmac dans cette affaire, There is some underhand
eel ee ă dü meek măk dän seht ă fehr'.

[every evening.

Nous jouions au trictrac tous les soirs. We played backgammon
noo zhoo yōn zo treek träk too la swehr.

[of the mill?

Entendez-vous le tic-tac du moulin? Do you hear the click-clack
än tän da voo l' teek täk dü moo lĭn.

[less fellow.

Votre neveu est un franc étourdi, Your nephew is a thought-
vŏtr' nuh vēü eh tün frän ka toor dee.

[goes from one extreme to the other.

Cet avocat passe toujours du blanc au noir, That lawyer always
seht ă vŏ kă pahs' too zhoor dü blän ko nwehr.

[count of your receipts and expenditures.

Nous compterons de clerc à maître, We shall give an exact ac-
noo kōn trōn d' klehrk ă mĕhtr'.

[onomatopœia.

Cric-crac est une onomatopée familière, Cric-crac is a familiar
keek krăk en tün' ŏ nŏ mă tŏ pa fă mee lee ehr'.

Le porc-épic dresse ses piquants, The porcupine erects his quills.
l' pŏr ka peek drehs' sa pee kän.

Il lui a donné un croc en jambe, He tripped him up.
eel lü ee ă dŏna ün krŏk än zhänb'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ü, constitution; ēü, first; oo, too; än, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ün, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON. *Trente-deuxième leçon.*

CONSONANT *C* (*continued*).

224. In the five following words the two **c**'s are pronounced as double **k**, — **peccable, peccadille, peccata, peccant, peccavi.**

225. **c** has the accidental sound *guh* (as **g** in *go*) in the following words and in their derivatives:

Second, fécond, Czar, second, [fruitful, Czar.
s'gŏn, fa gŏn, gzăr.

Reine-claude, green-gage.
rĕhn' glōd'.

226. The combination **sc**, at the beginning of words, and followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, is sounded as in the English word *science*. Both the **s** and **c** are pronounced; or, as the **s** and the **c** have here the same sound, it would be more correct to say that the **s** is not only fully sounded, but receives additional strength from its association with the **c**, which might be called silent.

227. **c**, as well as **p** and **s**, between two consonants, forms a syllable with the first; *ex.*: **fonc-tion, domp-teur, superstitiéux.**

COMBINATION *CH*.

228. In words purely French and in those which come from the Latin, the combination **ch**, followed by a vowel, is pronounced as in English in **machine**; and, in spelling for pronunciation, is called *shuh*.

Obs. — In this case, the **h** after **c** is merely an auxiliary letter; and, in connection with the **c**, becomes the symbol of the strong articulation whose weak counterpart is represented by the letter **j**. The **h**, therefore, does not represent an aspirate in the primitive word.

229. But in words of foreign origin, mostly from the Greek, and the other languages of the East, whose syllable, to which **ch** belongs, *has been preserved in its primitive orthography*, the **ch** has retained its hard sound, as **k** in *key*, and is called *kuh*.

Obs. — Here the **h** is simply an etymological letter: it serves only to indicate that the radical words had an **h** aspirate, the sign of which has been retained in the derivatives.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Trente-deuxième exercice.*

CH HARD, AS *K* IN *KEY*.

Archéologique, archeological.
ăr ka ŏ lŏ zheek'.

anachorète, hermit.
ă nă kŏ rĕht'.

Cham, Ham.
kăm.

chiste, cyst.
keest'.

un chiromancien, a chiroman-[cer.
ūn kee rŏ măn see ĭn.

le chélone, the tortoise-flower.
luh ka lŏn'.

Chanaan, Canaan.
kă nă ăn.

le chœur, the choir.
l' kuhr.

scholaire, academic.
skŏ lehr'.

Civita-Vecchia, Civita-Vecchia.
see vee tă vehk kee ă.

de la malachite, some malachite.
d' lă mă lă keet.

inchoatif, inceptive.
ĭn kŏ ă teef.

Gutta-percha, gutta-percha.
gŭ tă pehr kă.

du melchior, some melchior [(metal).
dū mehl kee or.

l'orchestre, the orchestra.
l'ŏr kehstr'.

Nabuchodonozor, Nebuchad-[nezzar.
nă bū kŏ dŏ nŏ zŏr.

les Machabées, the Macca-[bees.
la mă kă ba.

Tychobrahé, Tycho-Brahe.
tee ko bră a.

Michel-Ange, Michael Angelo.
mee kehl ănzh'.

un écho, an echo.
ūn na ko.

Machiavel, Machiavel.
mă kee ă vehl.

l'eucharistie, the Eucharist.
lēū kă rees tee.

un archange, an archangel.
ūn năr kānzh'.

fuchsia, fuchsia.
fūk see ă.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON. *Trente-troisième leçon.*

COMBINATION *CH* (*continued*).

230. **Machiavélique, archevêque, archevêché,** and **patriarche** have the **ch** soft, as in *machine*. The reason for this apparent irregularity lies in the fact that the adjective *machiavélique* is of French formation, while **Machiavel** is Italian. **Archiépiscopal** has come to us with its Eastern prefix *archi*, but **archevêque** is French. **Patriarchal** pronounces a pure Latin finale (*chalis*): **patriarche** has a French termination.

231. Several words in the same category, having become more common than others, have insensibly lost their original pronunciation (**ch** hard), and have taken that of the French **ch** (soft); such as, **archidiacre, chimie, architecte, chirurgien, Achille, Joachim, archiprêtre, chérubin, tachygraphie, Zachée, Achéron,** &c.

232. **Chélidoine,** *celandine*, has the **ch** hard or soft at the option of the speaker. **Gutta-percha** is generally pronounced *goutta-peurtsha*, but many have gallicized it into **guta-perka. La cachucha** is pronounced *katshoutsha*.

233. **ch** preceded by **c**, or followed by a consonant, or terminating a word, is pronounced *kuh* (as **k** in *key*). However **ch** is silent in **almanach**, and is sounded as **g** hard in *drachme:*

[roar, the log-line.	[chante, Chloe.
Un bacchanal, le loch, an up-	**Une bacchante, Chloé,** a bac-
ŭn bă kă năl, luh lŏk.	ün' bă kănt', klŏa.

In the combination **cht**, at the end of words, the **t** is silent. The **ch** is, according to rule pronounced as **k** in *key*.

[Utrecht.	
Les yachts, Utrecht, the yachts,	**Maëstricht,** Maestricht.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-THIRD EXERCISE. *Trente-troisième exercice.*

CH HARD, AS *K* IN *KEY*.

Catéchumène, kă ta kū măhn.	catechumen.	**Chorégraphie,** kŏ ra ḡră fee.	choregraphy
Zacharie, ză kă ree.	Zachary.	**Pulchérie,** pŭl ka ree.	Pulcheria.
la Chaldée, lă kăl da.	Chaldea.	**Charybde,** kă reebd'.	Charybdis.

Judith a une chaîne en chrysocale, Judith has a pinchbeck chain.
zhū deet ă ūn' shēhn ān kree zŏ kăl'.

Les élèves de l'école polytechnique, [technic School. The students of the Poly-
la za lēhv' duh la kōl' pŏ lee tehk neek'.

Donnez-moi un drachme de séné, Give me a drachm of senna.
dŏ na mweh ūn drăḡm' duh sana.

La chlamyde des Romains, The chlamys of the Romans.
lă klă meed' da rŏ mīn.

Le chlore sert à blanchir les toiles, Chlorine serves to bleach linen.
l' klōr sehr tă blān sheer la twehl'.

Les Israélites sacrifièrent à Moloch, [Moloch. The Israelites sacrificed to
la zeez ră a leet' să kree fee ēhr tă mŏ lŏk.

Zurich est la patrie de Lavater, Zurich is Lavater's birthplace.
zū reek eh lă pă tree d' lă vă tehr.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Trente-quatrième leçon.*

CONSONANT *D.*

234. **d** final is sounded in proper names of foreign origin, and in the words **cid, éphod, sud.**

d final takes accidentally the sound of its cognate **t**: —

1°. In adjectives followed by their substantive, the latter beginning with a vowel or a mute **h**. But the **d** remains silent when the substantive begins with a consonant or an **h** aspirate; also when the adjective is followed by any other word than its substantive.

2°. In verbs, but only before **il, elle, on.**

3°. In **quand,** before a vowel or a mute **h.**

In the termination **dt,** the **d** alone is sounded.

d final is silent in substantives, also in the adjectives **chaud, froid, rond,** and in the adverb **tard.**

But in compound expressions, the **d** of the substantives **pied** and **fond** is fully sounded, except in **pied-à-pied.**

235. The two **d**'s are sounded in the following words only: **addition, additionnel, reddition, adducteur, quiddité.**

CONSONANT *F.*

236. In **neuf,** **f** assumes the sound of its cognate **v,** but only before a substantive or an adjective beginning with a vowel or a mute **h.** If they begin with a consonant, **f** is silent.

Neuf, used to form complex or compound words, does not sound its **f** before a consonant. **Neuf-Brisack, Neufbourg, Neufchâtel, neuf cents,** &c., are pronounced *Neubrisack, Neubour, Neuchâtel, neu cent,* &c.

Everywhere else, **f** of **neuf** retains its natural sound.

237. **f** is silent in **clef, éteuf, le bœuf-gras, cerf-volant, chef-d'œuvre**; also in the three plural words **œufs, bœufs, nerfs.** In **nerf de bœuf,** singular and plural, the **f** of **nerf** is silent.

In **cerf,** *stag,* the **f** is fully sounded, except when **cerf** is used as a hunting-term.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Trente-quatrième exercice.*

[bottom.
De fond en comble, from top to
duh fōñ tāñ kōñbl'.
[from top to toe.
armé de pied en cap, armed
ăr ma duh pee a tāñ kăp.
[and handsome.
il est grand et beau, he is tall
eel eh grāñ a bo.
Entend-elle? Does she hear?
āñ tāñ tehl'.
le Talmud, the Talmud.
l' tăl mŭd.
un nerf de bœuf, a cow-hide.
ūñ nehr duh buhf.
j'ai un cerf-volant, I have a kite.
zha ūñ sehr vŏ lāñ.
[attack.
une attaque de nerfs, a nervous
ün' ă tăk duh nehr.
[val) ox.
le bœuf gras, the fatted (carni-
l' bēū grah.
un œuf dur, a boiled egg.
ūñ nuhf dür.
[him nine.
je lui en donne neuf, I give
zh' lü ee āū dŏn' nuhf.
le cerf brame, the stag is belling.
l' sehr brăm'.

[temporary lodging.
Il a un pied-à-terre, he has a
eel a ūñ pee a tă tehr'.
[vances step by step.
il avance pied-à-pied, he ad-
eel ă vāns' pee a ă pee a.
[abyss.
un profond abîme, a deep
ūñ prŏ fōñ tă beem'.
profond ou non, deep or not.
prŏ fōñ oo nōñ.
[comes.
quand elle viendra, when she
kāñ tehl' vee īñ dră.
le Sund, the Sound.
l' sūñd.
[master-piece.
c'est un chef-d'œuvre, that is a
seh tūñ sheh duhvr'.
du bœuf frais, some fresh beef.
dü buhf freh.
[years old.
il a dix-neuf ans, he is nineteen
eel ă deez nēū vāñ.
neuf cavaliers, nine horsemen.
nuh kă vă lee a.
[stag.
un cerf dix cors, a full-grown
ūñ sehr dee kŏr.
des bas-reliefs, some bas-reliefs.
da bah r'lee ehf.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gñ, sing-ing; y, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Trente-cinquième leçon.*

CONSONANT *G.*

238. **g** final is sounded (as in *go*) in proper names of persons, and in words from foreign languages; also in **zigzag**, and slightly in **joug**.

239. **g** has also the hard sound in **Borghèse, Bergheim, Gessner, Enghien, Gessler**, and generally in proper names of German origin.

240. In **bourg** (final syllable of some proper names of towns and countries), the **g** is silent; but is sounded as **k** in the common noun **bourg**, *market-town;* also in **Bourg en Bresse.**

241. In **long** and **sang** the **g** takes the sound of **k** before a vowel or a silent **h**. In **rang**, the **g** is now silent in all cases, even in poetry. In **orang-outang**, the first **g** is either sounded or silent: the last is silent.

242. In **gangrêne** and its derivatives, the **g** initial, which was formerly sounded as **k**, has now resumed its natural sound (as in *go*).

243. **Suggérer** in all its tenses, **suggesté**, and **suggestion** sound the two **g**'s, the first as in *go*, the second as **z** in *glazier*. Everywhere else, when double, the second **g** alone is sounded.

244. In the Italian proper names and words **Castiglione, Cagliostro, Cagliari, imbroglio**, &c., the **g**-sound is suppressed in French, as it is in Italian; and, by analogy, we drop it also in **de la Seiglière. Broglie** is pronounced *broyi*. But in all French words the combined consonants **gl** are both pronounced, and called *gluh*.

245. CONCERNING **gu**. In the following words and in their derivatives, the **u** is not an orthographic letter; and, consequently, is fully sounded,—**aiguille, exiguïté, sanguification, arguer, unguis, le Guide, aiguiser, linguiste, inextinguible, les Guises, la Guyanne, la Guienne.** (See § 198.) **Guanches** is pronounced *gooansh'*.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FIFTH EXERCISE. *Trente-cinquième exercice.*

Un joug affreux, a frightful yoke.
ūn zhookă frēū.

Borghèse, Borghese.
bŏr ḡehz'.

Gessner, zigzag, Gessner, [zigzag.
ḡehs nehr, zeeḡ zăg.

Gessler, Enghien, Gessler, [Enghien.
ḡehs lehr, āñ ḡīñ.

rang élevé, high rank.
rāñ a l' va.

un long accès, a long attack.
ūñ lōñ kăk seh.

Saint-Pétersbourg, St. Peters- [burg.
sīñ pa tehrs boor.

l'aiguilleur, the switcher.
leh ḡü ee ɣuhr.

un orang-outang, an orang- [outang.
ūñ nŏ rāñ oo tāñ.

je suggère, I suggest.
zhuh süḡ zhĕhr'.

rue Bourg-l'Abbé, Bourg- [l'Abbe Street.
rü boor lăba.

Bourg en Bresse, Bourg in [Bresse.
boor kāñ brehs'.

Cagliostro, Cagliostro.
kă lee os tro.

une suggestion, a suggestion.
ün' süḡ zhehs tee ōñ.

un imbroglio, an imbroglio.
ūñ nīñ brŏ lee o.

Mlle. de la Seiglière, Mlle. de [la Seiglière.
măd' mweh zehl' duh lă sa lee ehr'.

le Duc de Broglie, the Duke [de Broglie.
l' dük duh brŏ ɣee.

le Duc de Guise, the Duke de [Guise.
l' dük duh ḡü eez'.

le Guide, Guido.
luh ḡü eed'.

la Guienne, Guienne.
lă ḡü ee ehn'.

Augsbourg, Augsburg.
oz boor.

un legs incertain, an uncertain [legacy.
ūñ leh zīñ sehr tīñ.

nous arguons, we argue.
noo zăr ḡü ōñ.

une aiguière, a ewer.
ün' eh ḡü ee ehr'.

ă, as; ah, âh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡñ, singing; ɣ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON. *Trente-sixième leçon.*

CONSONANT *G* (*GU continued*).

246. The pronunciation of the **u** of **Guise** is disappearing little by little. In the common nouns **guise** and **guide**, the **u** is, of course, silent. The verb **arguer**, in all its inflections, distinctly sounds the **u**; but the latter is silent in about fifty verbs ending in *guer*.

247. **u** is also silent in **aiguade, aigayer, aiguail**; but in all the other words containing **gua**, the **u** forms a diphthong with the **a**, and therefore retains its full value as a vowel letter. It is evident that, in that class of words, the **u** of **gua** is not an orthographic letter, since the **g** would be hard without it. (See § 194.)

COMBINATION *GN*.

248. **gn** has two sounds: —

1°. The soft or liquid sound, which is the proper sound of the French **gn**, and is identical with the sound represented by **ng** in *singing*. (See § 44.)

2°. The hard sound, which is formed by the two distinct articulations, **guh** (g) and **nuh** (n), so intimately united as to come out in one explosion of the voice.

The hard **gn** sound is limited to words beginning with that combination, and to a few others, and their derivatives, given on the page opposite.

249. The popular appellative **gnaf**, *cobbler*, is the only word that has the initial **gn** soft.

250. The **g** sound is generally suppressed in **magnifique, magnificence, magnifiquement, signet, signifier, Regnard, Compiègne, Régnault, Clugny, Augsbourg, legs.**

PRACTICE.

THIRTY–SIXTH EXERCISE. *Trente-sixième exercice.*

A ma guise, in my own way.
ă mă ḡeez'.

aiguade, stream of water.
eh ḡăd'.

un gnaf, a cobbler.
ūn ḡnăf.

M. de Clugny, Mr. de Clugny.
muh see ēū d' klū nee.

Signet, pointer (for books).
see neh.

cela signifie, that signifies.
s' lă see nee fee.

Compiègne, Compiegne.
kōñ pee ehn'.

magnifiquement, magnificently.
mă nee feek' măn.

gn hard, as in *ignorant.*

Agnus, agnat,* agnus, collateral.
ă ḡnūs, ă ḡnă. [ous.

géognosie, igné, geognosy, igne-
zha ō ḡno zee, ee ḡna.

magnificat, magnificat.
mă ḡnee fee kăt.

stagnant, stagnant.
stă ḡnăn.

magnat, magnate.
mă ḡnă. [my.

physiognomonie, physiogno-
fee zee ō ḡnŏ mŏ nee.

Cavagnari,* Cavagnari.
kă vă nee ă ree.

[nate.

Progné, cognat, Prognee, cog-
prŏḡna, kŏ ḡnă.

diagnostic, diagnostic.
dee ă ḡnŏs teek.

inexpugnable, inexpugnable.
ee na ks pū ḡnăbl'.

pugnacité, combativeness.
pū ḡnă see ta.

régnicole, native (law term).
ra ḡnee kōl'.

désignatif, designative.
da zee ḡnă teef.

M. Savagner,* Mr. de Savagner.
muh see ēū să vă nee a.

---

* **gn** has even a third sound, very little in use: it introduces the **i** sound and suppresses the **g**, as in the name *Cavagnari*, of Italian origin, and in *Savagner*, &c.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON. *Trente-septième leçon.*

CONSONANT *H.*

251. **h** aspirate gives strength to the following vowel, but the **h** itself is altogether silent.

252. **h** initial and aspirate prevents the elision of the final vowel of the preceding word; and, if that word ends with a consonant, the aspirate **h** prevents the connection between the two words. But if that final consonant be habitually sounded, as **c, l, r,** &c., it naturally retains its sound before **h** aspirate, as before all other consonants.

253. **h** initial is generally aspirate in words implying great moral or physical power or strength, also in words derived from the Greek or some foreign language.

254. **h** mute, initial or not, is null, and, as far as pronunciation is concerned, altogether useless.

255. **h** initial is generally mute in words derived from the Latin, as **habile, haleine, heure, huile, huître, hiver,** &c., which come from *habilis, halo, hora, oleum, ostreum, hiems,* &c. However, **héros, hennir, harpie,** and a few others which came originally from the Greek, have the **h** aspirate.

256. **h** after a consonant is null; therefore **inhumain, inhérent, exhausser,** &c., are thus divided, — *i-nhu-main, i-nhé-rent, e-xhaus-ser.*

257. Between two vowels, **h** begins the syllable, — **tra-hir co-hue, ba-hut, an-ni-hi-ler, ca-hier, ap-pré-hen-der, co-hor-te, co-hé-sion, bo-hé-mien, sou-hai-ter, pé-ri-hé-lie,** &c., — and consequently is aspirate.

258. **h,** which is aspirate in **héros** (from the Greek), is mute in all its derivatives, the latter being of French formation: —

[the heroine.

Les héros, l'héroïne, the heroes, | **Vers héroïques,** heroic verses.
la a ro, la ro een'. | vehr za ro eek'.

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259. **h** initial is generally aspirate in foreign proper names.

Obs. — A singular custom, which prevailed for some time, caused the aspiration of the **h**, in the three expressions, *toile d'Hollande*, *fromage d'Hollande*, *eau de la reine d'Hongrie*, to disappear; but, at the present day, all those who pride themselves upon their good speaking always pronounce these expressions with the **h** aspirate.

Dans un fromage de Hollande, In a Dutch cheese.
dān zŭn frŏ măzh' duh ŏ lānd'.
De l'eau de la reine de Hongrie, Some Hungary water.
d' l'o d' lă rĕhn' duh ōn gree.
De la toile de Hollande, Some Dutch linen.
d' lă twehl' duh ŏ lānd'.

260. The **h** of **Henri** is generally mute in familiar conversation, and aspirate in the elevated, noble style, and high diction: —

Jusqu'à la mort de Henri IV., Until the death of Henry IV.
zhŭs kă lă mŏr duh ān ree kătr'.
[Henry IV.
Vic, compagnon d'armes de Henri IV., Vic, companion of
veek, kōn pă gnōn d' ărm' duh ān ree kătr'.
Le cheval d'Henri IV., The horse of Henry IV.
luh sh' văl d' ān ree kătr'.
Les thèmes d'Henri, Henry's themes.
la tĕhm' d' ān ree.

261. The **h** of **la Henriade** is never mute; that of **Henriette**, never aspirate.

262. **h** is mute when it is preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel; but when the particle **en** is prefixed to a word whose **h** is aspirate, the **h** remains aspirate in the compound, and the particle **en** retains its nasal sound: —

[ness.
Nous enharnachons, we har-
noo zān ăr nă shōn.

Il s'enhardit, he grows bold.
eel sān ăr dee.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Trente-septième exercice.*

LIST OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED WORDS BEGINNING WITH *H* ASPIRATE.

Ha! hâbler, ha! to boast.
ah, ăh bla.

la hache, the axe.
lă ăsh'.

hagard, haï! haggard, ha!
ă gär, ēh.

la haie, haïe, the hedge, gee-oh!
lă eh, ă ee.

les haillons, the rags.
la ah yōn.

la haine, hatred.
lă ēhn'.

haïr, la haire, to hate, the hair-shirt.
ă eer, lă ehr.

le hâle, haler, the sun-burn, to tow.
luh ăhl', ăh la.

une halle, a market.
ünuh ăl'.

la hallebarde, the halberd.
lă ăl' bärd'.

la halte, the halt.
lă ălt'.

mon hamac, my hammock.
mōn ă măk.

les hameaux, the hamlets.
la ă mo.

La hampe, the staff.
lă ān̄p'.

la hanche, the hip.
lă ān̄sh'.

un hangar, a shed.
ūn ān̄ gär.

les hannetons, the May-bugs.
la ăn' tōn.

happer, hanter, to snap, to frequent.
ă pa, ān̄ ta.

une haguenée, an ambling nag.
ü nuh ăk' na.

le haquet, the dray.
luh ă keh.

la harangue, the harangue.
lă ă rān̄g'.

harasser, to harass.
ă ră sa.

harceler, to harass.
ăr suh la.

les hardes, the clothes.
la ărd'.

hardi, le harem, bold, the harem.
ăr dee, luh ă rehm.

un hareng, a herring.
ūn ă rān̄.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, singing; y̆, yes.

PRACTICE.

Les haricots, the beans.
la ă ree ko.

une haridelle, a jade.
ü nuh ă ree dehl'.

harnacher, to harness.
ăr nă sha.

la harpe, the harp.
lă ărp'.

une harpie, a harpy.
ü nuh ăr pee.

les harpons, the harpoons.
la ăr põn.

le hasard, the hazard.
luh ă zăr.

hâter, à la hâte, to haste, in a [hurry.
ăh ta, ă lă ăht'.

hausser, haute, to raise, high.
o sa, ōt.

haut, hâve, high, emaciated.
o, ăhv'.

un havre, hé! a harbor, hey!
ūn ahvr', a.

hein! héler, what! to hail.
īn, a la.

hem! hennir, hem! to neigh.
ehm, ă neer.

la Henriade, the Henriade.
lă ān ree ăd'.

un hérault, a herald.
ūn a ro.

Un pauvre hère, a poor wretch.
ūn po vruh ehr.

le hérisson, the hedge-hog.
luh a ree sōn.

les hérons, le héros, the herons, [the hero.
la a rōn, luh a ro.

heu! heurter, ay! to knock.
ēū, uhr ta.

hideux, ho! hideous, ho!
ee dēū, ō.

holà! hom! halloa! hem!
o lă, om.

un homard, a lobster.
ūn ŏ măr.

la honte, le hoquet, the shame, [the hiccough.
lă ōnt', luh ŏ keh.

une horde, a horde.
ü nuh ŏrd'.

un horion, hormi, a thump, ex- [cepted.
īn o ree ōn, ŏr mee.

hors, une hotte, excepted, [a basket-funnel.
ŏr, ü nuh ŏt'.

du houblon, some hops.
dü oo blōn.

de la houille, some coal.
d' lă ooy'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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La houle, the surge.
lă ool'.
sa houlette, his shepherd's hook.
să oo -leht'.
une houri, a houri.
ü nuh oo ree.
la houssine, the switch.
lă oo seen'.
du houx, some holly-wood.
dü oo.
un chat huant, a screech-owl.
ūn shă ü ān.

Un Huguenot, a Huguenot
ūn ügˉ no.
le huit, the eight.
luh ü eet.
une hure, a head.
ü nuh ür'.
hurler, to howl.
ür la.
le hussard, the hussar.
luh ü săr.
les huttes, the huts.
la üt'.

with their compounds and derivatives.

263. The h of **huit, huitième, huitièmement,** is mute when these words are preceded by *dix, vingt, soixante-dix,* or *quatre-vingt-dix:*—

Dix-huit, eighteen.
deez üeet.

Vingt-huitième, twenty-eighth.
vīn tü ee-tee ehm'.

Quatre-vingt-dix-huitième, ninety-eighth.
kă truh vīn dee zü ee tee ehm'.

264. h is now mute in the following twelve words: **l'hallali, l'hamecon, l'heiduque, poire de bon-henri, l'hernute, hershel, l'hidalgo, l'hiéroglyphe, l'hyène, l'hortensia, l'hospodar, l'hospodarat.**

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ü, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON. *Trente-huitième leçon.*

CONSONANT *H* (*continued*).

265. **Hors de combat.** — The expression *hors du combat* — meaning OUT OF or BEYOND the limits of a particular fight, whether able or not to participate in it — is often, and wrongly, used instead of **hors de combat**, — which means *not in a condition to fight*, because of wounds or for any other cause, and whether on the battle-field or not. Those who adhere to the expression *hors du combat* (in spite of Worcester and Webster, to say nothing of French authority) merely show a deplorable ignorance of the genius of our language. **Esprit de corps, mal de tête**, and a number of other expressions, may be classed in the same category.

266. If we consult a dictionary, — that of the Academy, for instance, — we shall find that all words beginning with **hac, hic, hoc, hou, huc, han, hap, hag, har, has, hat, han, hav**, except *hanebane*, *harmonie*, and deriv., *hast* and *hastair*, *haras*, *harpège*, *harpéger*, *haruspice*, and *haussière*, have the **h** aspirate.

267. And all words beginning with **hend, hept, hex, hip, hir, his**, and **hiv**, with the single exception of **hisser**, have the **h** mute.

CONSONANT *J*.

268. **j** never terminates French words. When final in foreign words it is fully sounded.

CONSONANT *K*.

269. **k** is everywhere sounded as in *key*.

270. **c** before **k** is, of course, silent.

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CONSONANT *L.*

271. l has the natural sound *luh* (as in *level*):—

1°. At the beginning of words.

2°. When single in the middle of words.

3°. When double in the middle of words, provided it is not immediately preceded by i.

4°. After the combination oi, whether the l be final or not.

5°. In the termination il preceded by a consonant.

6°. When final and not preceded by i following another vowel.

7°. In il and ill at the beginning of words.

272. l is silent in **anil, baril, chenil, courtil, coutil, fayols, fraisil, fournil, fusil, fils, gril, faulx, aulx, gentils, nombril, outil, persil, pouls, soûl, sourcil, cul-de-sac,** which are pronounced *ani, bari, cheni, courti, couti, fayo, frési, fourni, fusi, fis, gri, fo, o, genti, nombri, outi, persi, pou, sou, sourci, cu-de-sac.*

Also in a number of proper names; such as **Arnault, Chaulny, Faultrier, Maulny, Paulmier, Lons-le-Saulnier, Dumesnil, Gentil-Bernard, Dépremenil, Géricault, Girault, Larochefoucauld, Renauld, Lecouteulx, Arnoult, Sault, Saulx, Ménilmontant, Ménil-Amelot,** &c., pronounced *arno, chauni, fautier,* &c.

However, l is heard in **Ault, Gréouls,** and **Sainte-Menehould,** pronounced *ôls, gré-oul, sainte-mene-oul.*

273. l is either silent or liquid, at the option of the speaker, in **Avril, babil, béril, grésil, gentil, fenil, chartil, mil.**

274. And in **avril, péril, babil, béril, bil,** and **mil,** l has also its natural sound.

275. The pronunciation of words which, in the plural, end in **ils,** varies in conformity with their pronunciation in the singular; for instance, **des fusils enlevés** must be pronounced *des fusi-z-enlevés;* and **des outils excellents,** *des*

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

outi-z-excellents; because **fusils** and **outils** do not sound the articulation l in the singular. But **profils exacts, subtils arguments,** must be pronounced *profil-z-exacts, subtil-z-arguments,* because in these words the l is fully sounded in the singular. Likewise, **périls affreux** is pronounced *péri-ȳ-z-affreux,* because the l of **péril** is generally liquid in the singular.

276. In the masculine singular, the l of **gentil** is liquid before a vowel or a mute **h**: everywhere else it is silent. **Un gentil enfant** is pronounced *un genti-ȳ-enfant,* but **de gentils enfants** is pronounced *de genti-z-enfants.* **Gentilhomme** follows this rule: **un gentilhomme,** *un genti-ȳ-homme;* **des gentilshommes,** *des genti-z-hommes.*

277. The only words in which the combination **ill** is not liquid are the following, with all their compounds and derivatives. Those with a star sound the two l's:—

Achille, armillaire.
ă sheel', ăr mee lehr'.

billion, calville.
bee lee ōn̄, kăl veel'.

Delille, distiller.
duh leel', dees tee la.

Gille, imbécille.
zheel', īm̄ ba seel'.

Mabille, *mamillaire.
mă beel', mă meel' lehr'.

***millésime, milliard.**
meel la zeehm', mee lee ăr.

million, *osciller.
mee lee ōn̄, ŏs ceel la.

Priscillien, *pupille.
prees cee lee īm̄, pü peell'.

***quintillus, *scille.**
kü īn̄ teel lüs, seell'.

***stillation, *titiller.**
steel lăh see ōn̄, tee teel la.

myrtille, vaciller.
meer teell', vă seel la

Axillaire, billevesée.
ăk seel lehr', beel' vuh za.

codicille, Cyrille.
kŏ dee seel', see reel'.

fibrille, fritillaire.
fee breel', free tee lehr'.

***instiller, Lille.**
īns teel la, leel'.

***maxillaire, mille.**
măk seel' lehr', meel'.

***milligramme, &c.**
meel lee grăm'.

***papillaire, *pénicillé.**
pă peel lehr', pa nee seel la.

***pusillanime.**
pü zeel lă neem'.

scintiller, *sille.
sīn̄ teel la, seell'.

ville, village, Villèle.
veel', vee lăzh', vee lehl'.

tranquille, squille.
trăn̄ keel', skeel'.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

278. The following words have now, generally, the liquid sound, which however is not obligatory: **guillemet, guilleret, sillet, fibrille, smille.**

279. The **ill** of **artillerie** is liquid or not, *ad libitum;* but **artilleur** is always liquid.

280. **ill** at the beginning of words is never liquid: the two l's are distinctly sounded as in English in *illusion.*

281. When a consonant is doubled, the first is generally silent. This rule applies, to a considerable extent, to the double **l**; but there are many exceptions. In a number of words, most of which are given on the page opposite, the two l's are distinctly sounded as in English in *collection.* This is always the case in words similar in French and in English, when the two l's are sounded in the latter language.

282. Both l's are distinctly heard in **collation, collationner,** meaning *collation* of writings, *to collate;* but in **collation,** used in the sense of meal, lunch, only one **l** is pronounced.

283. The combination **ai** before **ll** has the broad sound of **a** in *father,* but in the following words **ai** is pronounced as **a** in *as:* **caillot, caillou, ailleurs, d'ailleurs, Maillard, médaille, vaillance, bataillon,** also in all the tenses of the verbs **détailler, travailler, ravitailler,** and in the tenses of **falloir, valoir,** as well as in those of such verbs of the second conjugation as contain the combination **aill,** and, necessarily, in their derivatives.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Trente-huitième exercice.*

[erate.

Illégale, illétré, unlawful, illit-
eel la ḡāl', eel la tra.

allégorie, Allah, allegory, Allah.
ăl la ḡo ree, ăl lah.

allusion, allègre, allusion, brisk.
ăl lü zee ōn̄, ăl lehgr'.

belligérant, belligerent.
behl lee zha rān̄.

[allow.

velléités, allouer, velleities, to
vehl la ee ta, ăl loo a.

collationner, to collate.
kŏl lah see ŏ na.

oscillation, oscillation.
ŏs seel lah see ōn̄.

collusion, collusion.
kŏl lü zee ōn̄.

constellation, constellation.
kŏn̄s tehl lah see ōn̄.

scintillante, scintillating.
sīn̄ teel lān̄t'.

libelliste, libeller.
lee behl leest'.

illusion, delusion.
eel lü zee ōn̄.

allocation, allowance.
ăl lŏ kah see ōn̄.

[amaryllis.

Alluvion, amaryllis, alluvion,
ăl lü vee ōn̄, ă mă reel lees.

collocation, collocation.
kŏl lŏ kah see ōn̄.

collatéral, collateral.
kŏl lă ta răl.

intelligence, intelligence.
īn̄ tehl lee zhans'.

pusillanimité, pusillanimity.
pü zeel lă nee mee ta.

appellatif, appellative.
ă pehl lă teef.

[ellipsis.

belladone, ellipse, belladonna,
behl lă dŏn', ehl leeps'.

chambellan, chamberlain.
shān̄ behl lān̄.

circonvallation, circumvallation.
seer kōn̄ văl lah see ōn̄.

[bore.

syllabe, ellébore, syllable, helle-
seel lăb', ehl la bŏr'.

épellation, villa, spelling, villa.
a pehl lah see ōn̄, veel lă.

villégiature, villeggiatura.
veel la zhee ă tür'.

solliciteur, solicitor.
sŏl lee see tuhr.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ů, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; āṅ, want; īṅ, Yankee; ōṅ, don't; ūṅ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡṅ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON. *Trente-neuvième leçon.*

CONSONANT *L* (*continued*).

284. **u** before **il** and **ill** is generally an orthographic letter, and therefore silent: but in **aiguille, cuiller,** and in all their derivatives, also in **Juillet,** the **u** is fully sounded; forming with the **i** a diphthong, which is pronounced *ü-ee*, — the **i** announcing, besides, that the following **l** is liquid.

285. **l** is liquid (by exception) in the following words: **Choiseul, Broglie, semoule, linceul, Santeul.** (**Sully** is now regularly pronounced.)

286. **lh**, in the body and at the end of words, is always liquid; and so is the combination **ll** at the beginning of a few foreign words.

287. Finally and to resume, **ll** is always liquid when it is preceded by **ai, eai, ei, eui, iai, iei, oai, œi, ouai, oui, uai, uei, uoai**; and **l** final is liquid also in all the combinations, — **ail, eil, euil, ieil, œil, ouail, ouil, uail, ueil.**

CONSONANT *M*.

288. **m**, after a vowel, *in the same syllable*, forms a nasal sound with that vowel.

289. **m** final forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel in all French words, whatever their etymology may be.

290. But in words borrowed from foreign languages, **m** final retains its natural sound (as in *Tom*), except in **Adam, quidam, Absalom, Samson,** and generally **Joachim,** which a long use has Gallicized, and in which **m** forms a nasal sound.

291. **m** before **n** retains its natural sound, and **mn** are pronounced as in English in *amnesty*. However, **m** is silent in **automne** and **condamner,** and derivatives.

292. The two **m**'s of **imm** at the beginning of words are distinctly pronounced, as in English in *immortal*.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-NINTH EXERCISE. *Trente-neuvième exercice.*

[of Choiseul.

Le duc de Choiseul, the Duke
l' dük duh shweh zuhȳ.

[Sully.

le duc de Sully, the Duke of
l' dük duh sül lee.

M. de Broglie, Mr. de Broglie.
muh see ēü d' brweh ȳee.

Milhaut, Milhaut.
mee ȳo.

Pardalhac, Pardalhac.
păr dă ȳăk.

un linceul, a shroud.
ūñ lĭñ suhȳ'.

M. de Santeul, Mr. de Santeul.
muh see ēü d' sāñ tuhȳ.

Cruveilhier, Cruveilhier.
krü veh ȳee a.

de la semoule, some semoule.
d' lă s' mooȳ'.

[Lloyd's.

le Lloyd français, the French
luh ȳ wehd frāñ seh.

le Llobregat, the Llobregat.
luh ȳō bruh gă.

Llano Grandé, Llano Grande.
ȳă no grāñ da.

Abraham, Abraham.
ă bră ăm.

Stockholm, Stockholm.
stŏ kōlm.

un item, an item.
ūñ nee tehm.

[Samson.

Absalom, Samson, Absalom,
ăb să lōñ, sāñ sōñ.

Joachim, Joachim.
zhō ă shĭñ.

l'automne, autumn.
lo tŏn'.

condamnation, condemnation.
kōñ dah nah see ōñ.

M. de Condom, Mr. de Condom.
muh see ēü d' kōñ dōñ.

Riom, le nom, Riom, the name.
ree ōñ, l' nōñ.

un essaim, a swarm.
ūñ na sĭñ.

l'immensité, the immensity.
leem māñ see ta.

indemniser, to indemnify.
ĭñ dăm nee za.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēü, first; oo, too; āñ, want; ĭñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gū, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

FORTIETH LESSON. *Quarantième leçon.*

CONSONANT *M* (*continued*).

293. **em** prefixed to words and having the character of a preposition retains the nasal pronunciation, even before another **m**. The only exceptions are **Emma, Emmanuel, Emmaüs, emménagogue, emménalogie, emmésostome,** in which the two **m**'s retain their proper sound.

294. In **emm**, in the middle of words, the first **m** is silent, the second has the proper sound (as in *me*), and the **e** is sounded as **a** in *as*.

295. But **lemme, dilemme, gemme,** and **gemmation** sound the two **m**'s.

296. Both **m**'s are also sounded in **grammatiste, grammatical, Ammon, nummulaire,** and a few others of foreign origin.

Obs. — Substantives ending in **m** or **n** nasal never carry the final **m** or **n** to the next word.

297. All words ending in **um** are borrowed from the Latin (except **parfum**, which is derived, not borrowed, from it); and the termination **um** is always pronounced *ome*, — **o** as in *none*.

298. **rumb** or **rhumb** and **parfum** are pronounced *ronb, parfun*.

CONSONANT *N*.

299. **n** followed by a vowel or a mute **h**, in the body of a word, begins the syllable, and is pronounced as in English in *nine;* but in **enarbrer, enivrer, enorgueillir,** and in all their derivatives, the particle **en**, which has the character of a preposition, retains the nasal sound, and the **n**, regularly carried to **arbrer, ivrer,** and **orgueillir,** assumes naturally the proper sound.

300. **n** before a consonant, except **n** and **h** mute, forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel.

PRACTICE.

FORTIETH EXERCISE. *Quarantième exercice.*

Les omnibus, la zŏm nee bŭs.	the omnibuses.
la calomnie, lă kă lŏm nee.	the calumny.
diligemment, dee lee zhă măn.	diligently.
Emmanuel, ehm mă nŭ ehl.	Emmanuel.
omnipotence, ŏm nee pŏ tăns'.	omnipotence.
emmêler, ăn mĕh la.	to entangle.
une lampe, ŭn' lănp'.	a lamp.
un dilemme, ŭn dee lehmm'.	a dilemma.
grammaticalement, grăm mă tee kăl' măn.	grammatically.
un pensum, ŭn pĕn sŏm.	a school task.
l'iridium, lee ree dee ŏm.	iridium.
un post-scriptum, ŭn pŏst skreep tŏm.	a postscript.
Nemrod, nehm rŏd.	Nimrod.
le Kremlin, l' krehm lĕn.	the Kremlin.
triumvir, tree ŏm veer.	triumvir.
décemvir, da sehm veer.	decemvir.
elle s'enorgueillit, ehl' săn nŏr gŭh yee.	she makes herself proud.
l'enivrement, lăn nee vruh măn.	the intoxication.
inhabile, ee nă beel'.	unskilful.
enivrante, ăn nee vrănt'.	intoxicating.
sciemment, see ă măn.	knowingly.
du rhum, dŭ rŏm.	some rum.
le macadam, l' mă kă dăm.	the macadam.
la timballe, lă tĭn băl'.	the timbal.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ŭn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON. *Quarante et unième leçon.*

CONSONANT *N* (*continued*).

301. In the case of double **n**, the first is generally silent, and does not form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel, which, of course, retains its proper sound. (For the exceptions, see below.)

302. But in **ennui, ennoblir, ennasser,** and in all their derivatives, the syllable **en** has the character of a preposition. As such, it retains the nasal sound; and the second **n**, beginning the syllable, has its natural sound.

303. **en** is pronounced **a**, as in *as*, in the following words and in their derivatives: **hennir, nenni, rouennais, solennel,** and **s'ennuiter.**

304. **en** is pronounced as **an** in *Yankee.*

1°. At the beginning and in the middle of words of foreign origin.

2°. In the body of almost all foreign, and a few French, proper names.

3°. In the persons of the verbs terminated in the infinitive in **venir** and **tenir**, whenever **ien** is not followed by **n.**

4°. At the end of French substantives and proper names, and foreign proper names terminated in **ien** and **éen.**

305. When the particle **in** of **inn**, at the beginning of words, has the force of a negation, the two **n**'s are distinctly sounded, without nasality. Both **n**'s are also sounded in a few words, a list of which is given on the page opposite.

306. The particle **in**, prefixed to words borrowed from the Latin, is pronounced *een;* but in the library terms **in-folio, in-quarto, in-douze, in-seize,** &c., which a frequent use has Gallicized, **in** retains the nasal sound. **In-plano** and **in-octavo** have retained, however, the Latin pronunciation.

307. **n** final forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel; but in proper names and in a number of words of foreign origin ending in **n** or **nn**, the n's retain the natural sound (as in *man, hen*).

308. **n** final in substantives, if otherwise silent, is never carried to the next word.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIRST EXERCISE. *Quarante et unième exercice.*

Il hennissait, it neighed.
eel ă nee seh.

M. de Lamennais, Mr. de Lamennais.
muh see ēū d' lăm neh.

cela ennoblit, that does exalt.
s' lă an nŏ blee.

vous vous ennuitez, you stay out late at night.
voo voo ză nū ee ta.

une solennité, a solemnity.
ūn' sŏ lă nee ta.

un rouennais, a native of Rouen.
ūñ roo ă neh.

Benjamin, Benjamin.
bīñ zhă mīñ.

Mentor, inné, Mentor, innate.
mīñ tŏr, een na.

Rubens, pensum, Rubens, school task.
rū bīñs, pīñ sŏm.

le Camoëns, le Camoens.
luh kă-mŏ ēns.

Ecouen, stentor, Ecouen, stentor.
a koo ēñ, stīñ tŏr.

Saint-Ouen, Saint Ouen.
sāñ too ēñ.

L'examen, the examination.
laḡ zămīñ.

un spencer, a spencer.
ūñ spēñ sehr.

du benjoin, some benzoin.
dū bīñ zhŏ ēñ.

un agenda, a memorandum book.
ūñ năzhēñdă.

il vient d'entrer, he has just entered.
eel vee ēñ dāñ tra.

les européens, Europeans.
la zēū rŏ pa īñ.

un in-octavo, an octavo.
ūñ nee nŏk tă vo.

un in-douze, a duodecimo.
ūñ nīñ dooz'.

l'in-folio, le spleen, the folio, the spleen.
līñ fŏ lee o, luh spleen.

innombrable, innumerable.
een nōñ brăbl'.

le Béarn, Eden, Béarn, Eden.
l' ba ărn', a dehn.

le lichen, béhen, the lichen, behen.
luh lee kehn, ba ehn.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON. *Quarante-deuxième leçon.*

CONSONANT *N* (*continued*).

309. In poetry, when rhyme demands it, **Eden** is pronounced *édn̄*.

310. **Le Béarn**, a French province, sounds the **n**; but in **M. de Béarn** the **n** is silent (in good society). **Talleyrand, Lamennais, Sennecterre**, are pronounced *talran, lamnè, sèn' terre*.

311. The **n** of **en**, preposition, is always carried to the next word, when the latter begins with a vowel.

bien, adverb, **rien** and **un**, pronouns, are joined to the fol lowing word when they are connected to it in sense, or when euphony requires it.

The **n** of **mon, ten, son**, is always carried to the next word.

un carries its **n** to the following word, but only when the latter is a noun or an adjective with which **un** is intimately connected in sense.

en and **on**, pronouns, are joined only to verbs to which they belong.

The **n** of **ent**, termination of the third person plural of verbs, is always silent.

Adjectives ending in **n**, as **bon, vilain, ancien, plein, certain**, &c., carry the **n** to the next word, but only when that word is a noun to which they are inseparably united; that is, when the sense does not admit the slightest pause between them. The nasality of the last syllable of the adjective may disappear, and the vowel preceding the final **n** reassume its natural sound; *but this is optional.* The ease or the difficulty of pronunciation is a sufficient guide in this case.

CONSONANT *P*.

312. **p** initial is always sounded in French.

313. **p** final is pronounced in **Alep, bishop, calp, cap, croup, escap, escoup, Gap, group, hanap, hap! houp! jalap, julep, kanaap, piahiap, salep, sep, sloop, tap, trapp, tsia-ip**, and **tsiap**.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *P* (*continued*).

314. The **p** of **trop** and **beaucoup** is carried to the next word, beginning with a vowel, when no pause can be made between the two words: —

Il est trop entêté pour céder, — He is too headstrong to yield.
eel eh trŏ pāū teh ta poor sa da.

J'ai beaucoup étudié, — I have studied very much.
zha bo koo pa tü dee a.

Everywhere else **p** final is silent, *even before a vowel.*

315. **p** not final is fully sounded, except in the following words and in their compounds and derivatives: **baptême, baptiser, Baptiste, cheptel, compter, corps, exempt, printemps, prompt, sculpter, temps, Troplong, dompter, je romps, tu romps, il rompt, Wimpffen.**

316. The **p** of **champ** at the beginning of nouns is silent before consonants, except before **l**: **Champcenetz, Champfleury, Champmeslé,** &c., pronounced *chansnè, chanfleuri, chanmélé,* &c. But the **p** is heard in **Champlain, Champlatreux,** &c. At the end of nouns, the **p** of **champ** and **camp** is never pronounced: **Decamps, Longchamps,** &c., are pronounced *decan, lonchan,* &c.

317. The **p** of **sept, septième, septièmement,** is also silent; but it is heard in all the other words beginning with **sept.**

318. When **p** is doubled, the second only is sounded, except in a few Greek proper names; such as **Agrippa, Hippomène, Hippias, Agrippine,** &c. **Appétence** and **appéter** sound also the two **p**'s.

319. In **trop,** *too much,* the **o** is sounded as in **nor,** when **trop** precedes the word it modifies; but when **trop** follows that word, its **o** is sounded as in *also.*

J'ai trop d'ouvrage, — I have too much work.
zha trŏ doo vrăzh'.

J'en ai trop, — I have too much of it.
zhān na tro.

THEORY.

CONSONANT *Q.*

320. **q** is always followed by **u**; except in **coq, cinq, Boscq, Ourcq, Dubocq, Saint-Cricq, Vicq-D'Azyr,** and a few other proper names, where it is final, and sounded as **k** in *key.*

321. **q** is always sounded in **coq.** (The vulgar pronunciation of **coq d'Inde** — *co-d'Inde* — is inadmissible among educated people.)

322. The **q** of **cinq** is fully sounded, except when **cinq** is immediately followed by a substantive, a qualifying adjective, or a number, beginning with a consonant, and provided **cinq** be connected in sense with those words.

323. **Cinq-Mars** is pronounced *sin-mar;* and **quanquam, aquosité,** and **piqûre,** are respectively pronounced *kwan-kwam, a ku o sité,* and *pi kur'.*

CONSONANT *R.*

324. At the beginning and in the body of a word **r** is fully sounded, except in **gars, Angers,** and in all the words ending in **iers.** However, **r** is heard in **le Chiers, Thiers, un tiers,** and in the termination **iers** of the verbs ending in the infinitive in **quérir.**

325. **r** final is sounded in all the terminations that are not **er**; but **r** is silent in **monsieur, messieurs,** and **oublieur.**

326. **er** final is pronounced as the English word **ere.**

1°. In foreign proper names.

2°. In monosyllabic words and in their compounds.

3°. In a few French proper names:—

Auber, Abd-el-kader, le Cher, Albert Durer, Fanny Elssler,
o behr, ăbd ehl kă dehr, luh shehr, ăl behr dü rehr, făn nee ehl slehr,

Esther, Gessler, Gessner, Jupiter, Kléber, Necker, Lucifer,
ehs tehr, ĝehs lehr, ĝehs nehr, zhü pee tehr, kla behr, neh kehr, lü see fehr,

Pont-Audemer, Quimper, Reuter, Rœderer, Rouher, Suger,
põñ to d' mehr, kĩñ pehr, rēū tehr, ra duh rehr, roo ehr, sü zhehr.

St. Sever, &c.
sĩñ suh vehr.

4°. In a number of polysyllabic words, the most frequently used of which are given on the page opposite.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Quarante-deuxième exercice.*

Certain endroit, certain place.
sehr tīn nāñ drweh.

le bien et le mal, good and evil.
l' bee īn a l' māl.

vilain et vicieux, ugly and vicious.
vee līn a vee see ēu.

est-il bon ou non? is it good or not?
eh teel bōn oo nōñ.

pleut-il en Egypte? does it rain in Egypt?
plēu teel āñ na zheept'.

du reps, some reps.
dü rehps.

le relaps, the relapser.
lüh r' läps.

une crypte, a crypt.
ün' kreept'.

l'éclipse, the eclipse.
la kleeps'.

un soulpteur, a sculptor.
ūñ skül tuhr.

présomptueux, presumptuous.
pra zōñp tü ēu.

pneumatique, pneumatic.
pnēu mă teek'.

quoique ce soit, whatever it may be.
kweh kuh suh sweh.

vétiver, bent-grass.
va tee vehr.

Amer, aster, bitter, aster.
ă mehr, ăs tehr.

auster, hier, south wind, yesterday.
ōs tehr, ee ehr.

belvéder, bitter, belvidere, bitter.
behl va dehr, bee tehr.

calender, cancer, calendar, cancer.
kă lāñ dehr, kāñ sehr.

cher, coroner, dear, coroner.
shehr, kŏ rŏ nehr.

cutter, cuiller, cutter, spoon.
kü tehr, kü ee ẏehr.

eider, enfer, eider, hell.
a dehr, āñ fehr.

éther, fer, fier, ether, iron, proud.
a tehr, fehr, fee ehr.

hiver, landwehr, winter, landwehr.
ee vehr, lānd vehr.

lavander, lavender.
lă vāñ dehr.

mâchefer, slag.
măhsh' fehr.

magister, mer, school-master, sea.
mă zhees tehr, mehr.

revolver, outremer, revolver, ultramarine.
ruh vŏl vehr, oo truh mehr.

thaler, ver, thaler, worm.
tah lehr, vehr.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gñ, singing; ẏ, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON. *Quarante-troisième leçon.*

CONSONANT *R* (*continued*).

327. **r** final is mute, and the **e** preceding it is sounded as **a** in *late*.

1°. In **Alger** and **Tanger**.
2°. In French proper names, except those mentioned in § 326.
3°. At the end of all substantives terminating in **er**, except those given on p. 109.
4°. At the end of adjectives in **er**.
5°. At the end of all words in **ier** and **yer**. Five words only form an exception to this last rule: **hier, fier** (adj.), **avant-hier, laemmer-geier, myer**.
6°. At the end of all verbs of the first conjugation. However, in poetry, in the noble style, and generally in serious reading, the **r** of the infinitive is carried to the next word when the latter begins with a vowel.

328. The **r** of adjectives ending in **ier** is carried to the next word, but only when that word is a substantive modified by the adjective:—

Vous écrirez le premier exercice, You will write the first exercise.
voo za kree ra l' pruh mee a ra gzehr sees'.

329. **r**, before **d, s,** and **t** final, is fully sounded; the **d, s,** and **t** being generally silent, even before a vowel. But **fort,** adv., **sert,** verb, and **vers,** prep., usually carry their final consonant to the next word:—

Vous aurez fort à faire,	You will have much to do.
voo zŏ ra fŏr tă fehr.	
Cela ne sert à rien,	That is of no use.
s' lă n' sehr tă ree ĭn.	

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *R* (*continued*).

330. Both **r**'s are sounded, —

1°. In the forty-three following words: **aberration, Burrhus, concurremment, corroborant, corroboratif, corroboration, corroborer, corrodant, corroder, corrosif, corrosion, errant, errata, erratique, erratum, errer, erreur, errhin, erroné, farrago, horreur, horrible, horriblement, horripilation, inérarrable, intercurrent, interrègne, myrrhis, narration, porrection, Pyrrha, pyrrhique, pyrrhonisme, Pyrrhus, sarrasalme, torréfaction, torréfier, torride, terreur, terrible, terriblement, Urraque, Verrès.**

2°. In all words beginning with **irr.**

3°. In the future and conditional of the verb **mourir,** and of all the verbs in **oourir** and **quérir.**

4°. In Perrault's sentence: **la bobinette cherra.**

Everywhere else, when **r** is doubled, the first is silent.

331. **rh** is always pronounced as **r** alone.

CONSONANT *S*.

332. **s** at the beginning of words is sounded as in **so,** even before a consonant; but when **s,** initial or not, is immediately followed by a soft consonant, as **b, d, g, j, v,** it naturally takes the soft sound *zuh,* which easily coalesces with those consonants; hence **sb, sd, sg, sj, sv,** must be pronounced *zb, zd, zg, zj, zv.*

333. In the middle of words, and preceded or followed by a consonant, **s** is sounded as in *so.* It is silent in **est,** *is.*

334. **s** preçeding **ce** or **ci** in the body of a word is felt rather than fully pronounced. The voice glides slightly over the **s,** but distinctly articulates the **c.**

335. **s** is regularly pronounced as in **so** in the terminations **asme, isme.** The pronunciation *azme, izme,* is a provincialism to be carefully guarded against.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

336. When, in compound words, **s** is the initial letter of the simple; as in **vraisemblable,** compounded of *vrai* and *semblable;* **présupposer, parasol, monosyllabe,** &c., it retains its regular sound (as in *so*).

337. **It has also the same sound (as in so) in: gisant,** *lying,* **gisons, gisais, gisiez, gisaient, gisez, gisent, gisait, gisions.**

338. **s** is fully sounded as in **so** in the termination **us** of words borrowed from the Latin: **blocus, prospectus, omnibus,** &c.

339. **s final** is also sounded in a large number of words and proper names, the greater proportion of which have been taken from the Latin and Greek languages; the most frequently used are given here: **albatros, albinos, aloès, amaryllis, ambesas, as, atlas, bis, cassis, cens, contre-sens, cortès, creps, diabétès, éléphantiasis, ès, express, extramuros, fils, florès, gneiss, gratis, hélas, hypocras, ibis, iris, jadis, lapis-lazuli, laps, lis, locatis, madras, maïs, makis, mars, méfitis, mérinos, métis, mœurs, non-sens, oasis, os, ours, pathos, plus, plus-que-parfait, rachitis, relaps, reps, rhinocéros, sens, strass, tétanos, tournevis, tous, unguis, vasistas, vindas, vis, volubilis.**

340. **s** final is also sounded in foreign proper names and in a few French names: **Agnès, Anglès, Arlès-Dufour, Arras, Assas, Athénaïs, Atlas, Aunis, Baradas, Barras, Baumès, Blacas, Boissy d'Anglas, Brancas, Brennus, Brueys, Cabanis, Calas, Calvados, Cambacérès, Carpentras, Caylus, Cazalès, Charondas, Clovis, Cujus, Damas, Drouin de Lhuys, Ducis, Duras, Esquiros, Exelmans, Flourens, Garnier-Pagès, Genlis, Havas, Las-Çases, Lesseps, Mazas, Mirès, Paixhans, Rheims, Senlis, Sens, Uzès, Vaugelas, Vestris, Warens,** &c.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-THIRD EXERCISE. *Quarante-troisième exercice.*

J'acquérais, I acquired.
zhă ka reh.

il courait, he was running.
eel koo reh.

je suis enrhumé, I have a cold.
zhuh sü ee zān rü ma.

la bobinette cherra, the bobbin will fall.
lă bŏ bee neht' shehr ră.

le sbire, disjoint, the sbirro, disjoined.
luh zbeer', deez zhŏ īn.

l'enthousiasme, the enthusiasm.
lāñ too zee ăsm'.

spongieux, spongy.
spōñ zhee ēü.

l'Aisne, the Aisne.
lehn'.

Desmoulins, Desmoulins.
da moo līn.

Laubespine, Laubespine.
lo ba peen'.

Praslin, Praslin.
prah līn.

Vosgien, Vosgien.
vo zhee īn.

Rosny, Rosny.
ro nee.

J'acquerrais, I would acquire.
zhă kehr reh.

il courrait, he would run.
eel koor reh.

du blanc-manger, some blanc-mange.
dü blāñ māñ zha.

Sganarelle, Sganarelle.
zgă nă rehl'.

une disgrâce, a disgrace.
ün' deez grăhs'.

substance, substance.
süb stāns'.

sciemment, knowingly.
see ă māñ.

Asnières, Asnières.
ah nee ehr'.

Chastellux, Chastellux.
shăh t' lü.

L'Espinasse, L'Espinasse.
la pee năs'.

Saint-Priest, Saint-Priest.
sīn pree.

Du Guesclin, Du Guesclin.
dü gă klīn.

Philarète Chasles, Philarète Chasles.
fee lă rēht' shāhl'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēü, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īn, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ğ, go; zh, glazier; ğñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Quarante-quatrième leçon.*

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

341. **Bis**, *encore*, sounds the **s**; but **s** is silent in **bis**, *brown*.

342. **Sens**, *sense*, sounds its final **s**, except in the five expressions:—

Sens commun, common sense.
sāñ kŏ mūñ.

sens dessus dessous, topsy-turvy.
sāñ d' sü d' soo.

sens devant derrière, hind part before.
sañ d' vāñ deh ree ehr'.

Bon sens, good sense.
bōñ sāñ.

de sens rassis, unmoved.
d' sāñ ră see.

343. The **s** of **plus**, adv. forming a comparative or superlative, and of **plus** negative, is silent before a consonant: it is sounded as **z** before a vowel. But the **s** of **plus**, *more*, positive, is generally slightly pronounced, as **s** in **so** before a consonant, but only when a short pause can be made after **plus**; before a vowel **s** naturally assumes the sound of **z**:—

La religion est nécessaire: je dis plus, elle est indispensable.
lă r' lee zhee ōñ eh na sa sehr': zh' dee plüs, ehl' eh tĭñ dees pañ săbl'.

Je vous ai payé tout, et mille francs en plus.
zh' voo za peh ya too, a meel' frāñ zāñ plüs.

Voici mon billet, plus, la somme de cent francs.
vweh see mōñ bee yeh, plüs, lă sŏm' duh sāñ frāñ.

344. **Lis**, *lily*, sounds its **s**, except in **Fleur-de-lis** (heraldic term).

345. The **s** of **fils**, *son*, is sounded; but in circumstances of great solemnity, and in poetry, when the exigencies of the rhyme demand it, the **s** of **fils** may be silent:—

Et de ses doigts glacés prenant le crucifix:
a duh sa dweh glă sa pruh nāñ luh krü see fee.
Voilà le souvenir, et voilà l'espérance!
vweh lă luh soo vuh neer, a vwehlă la spa rāñs'.
Emportez-les, mon fils!—LAMARTINE.
āñ pŏr ta la, mōñ fee.

346. **Tous**, *all*, pronoun, sounds the **s**; **tous**, adjective, does not:—

Tous fuyaient, all were running away.
toos fü ee yeh.

tous les hommes, all men.
too la zŏm'.

Nous irons tous, we shall all go.
noo zee rōñ toos.

venez tous les deux, come, both of you.
v' na too la dēü.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

347. We have already seen that **s** final is sounded in foreign proper names, but it is silent when they end in **es**: **Londres, Douvres,** &c., pronounced *londr'*, *douvr'*.

348. **s**, which is sounded in **Christ, le Christ,** is silent in **Jésus-Christ,** and **antechrist.**

349. **Jésus, Thomas, Nicolas,** and **Judas,** although of foreign origin, do not sound their final **s.**

350. In good society, **M. de Brancas** and **M. de Damas** suppress the **s** sound. **De Castries** is pronounced *de castr'*; and **Desaix,** *duh seh.*

351. The combination **es** of the reduplicative particle **res** is sounded as **e** in *ermine,* before **s**; the **es** of **dessus** and **dessous** has also the same sound, but the **e** sound may be slighted or dropped when necessary: —

Ressembler, le ressort, se ressouvenir, dessus, la ressource,
ruh sān bla, luh ruh sŏr, suh ruh soov' neer, duh sü, lă ruh soors',
dessous; or, **ressembler, ressort, ressouvenir, dessus, res-**
duh soo. r' sān bla, r' sŏr, r' soov' neer, d' sü, r'
source, dessous, ressemelage.
soors', d' soo, r' suh m' lăzh'.

352. But in the four words which follow, the **e** of **es** is regularly sounded as **a** in *late*: —

[dry.
Le ressui, ressuyer, the lair, to
luh ra sü ee, ra sü ee ya.

[the surf.
ressusciter, le ressac, to revive,
ra sü see ta, luh ra săk.

353. **s** between two consonants is fully sounded and forms a part of the same syllable with the first: —

[spire, to inscribe.
Cons-pirer, inscrire, to con-
kōns pee ra, ins kreer'.

Pers-pective, perspective.
pehrs pehk teev'.

s'abs-tenir, to abstain.
săbs tuh neer.

obs-curité, darkness.
ŏbs kü ree ta.

354. **s** followed by a consonant is distinctly sounded; and, when both letters belong to the same syllable, the consonant is sounded with the **s**; otherwise, each letter is sounded with the syllable to which it belongs: —

Stimulants, prestidigitateur, flosculeux, mascarade, stigmate.
stee mü lān, prehs tee dee zhee tă tuhr, flŏs kü lēü, măs kă răd', steeg măt'.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

355. When **s** is double the first is silent. But in poetry and in the elevated style both **s**'s are sounded in: **assa fœtida, asservir, asservissement, amplissime, bellissime, compressible, généralissime, grandissime, illustrissime, intussusception, Manassès, Nessus, rarissime, richissime, transsudation, transsubstantiation, vicissitude, assentiment, assonance, dissonance, missive, fissure, inadmissible, scission,** &c.

356. **s** before **ce, ci,** and **cy,** is silent: **plébiscite, fascine, escient, s'immiscer, prescience,** &c. However, the **s** is sounded in **ascyre, ascétique, concupiscible, fascicule, irascible, proscénium, rarescible, rarescibilité.**

357. Followed by **en,** both the letters **sc** are pronounced with the hissing sound of **s** in *so:* **ascension, condescendre, effervescent, transcendant,** &c. But in the following five words the **s** is silent: *descendance, descendant, descendre, descente, redescendre.*

358. **s** is sounded as **z** in *zone* (soft sound),—

1°. Between two vowels.

2°. Before **b, d, g,** and **j.**

3°. In the Latin syllable **trans** followed by a vowel, except in *transir, transept, Transylvanie,* and their derivatives.

4°. In the following words and those of the same radical:—

Alsace, Arsace, asthme, balsamine, subsister, Israël, Ismaël,
ăl zăs', ăr zăs', ăzm', băl zà meen', sŭb zees ta, eez rà ehl, eez mà ehl,
bismuth, Belsunce, Bethsabée, Nansouty, transvaser.
beez mŭt, behl zūñs', beht zà ba, nāñ zoo tee, trāñz vah za.

5°. Before **b** and **d,** because of the natural attraction.

Asbestre, bisbille, Dresde, presbytère, transborder, Esdras, &c.
ăz behstr', beez beeÿē, drehzd', prehz bee tehr', trāñz bŏr da, ehz drahs.

359. **s** added to form the plural does not change the pronunciation of the syllable, it lengthens its sound. In conversation, however, this alteration is hardly perceptible.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*concluded*).

360. **s** final carried to the next word assumes the **z** sound.

361. It is an elegance of elocution, when using in the plural those words which sound their final **s** in the singular, not only to carry the **s** sounded as **z** to the next word, but to let the hissing sound of **s** (as in *so*) be heard slightly before the connection takes place; both the hissing and the hard sound being produced in quick succession. The requisite delicacy of the movements of the organs in these circumstances always and with unerring certainty indicates education, good breeding, and refinement: —

Les mœurs anglaises, **Les fils et les pères,** **Les mérinos**
la ᵗmuhrs zān glehz'. la fees za la pāhr', la ma ree nōs

espagnols.
zas pă gnōl.

362. The final **s** is never carried to the following words, — **oui, onze, ouate,** and **un, une,** numeral adjectives.

Obs. — The familiar expression **entre quatre yeux** is, by reason of euphony, pronounced *entre quatre-z-yeux.* (See Dict. of the Acad.) Moreover, **quatre** was formerly spelled *quatres:* it is not surprising that the **s** sound (as **z**) should have been retained. Some authors write **entre quatre-z-yeux,** the anomaly, if there is any, thus disappearing.

CONSONANT *T*.

363. In a few foreign proper names, **t** feeling the influence of the following **z** is pronounced **d**: **Dantzick, Fitz-Gérald,** &c.

364. **t** retains its proper sound (as in *tax*), —

1°. At the beginning of words.

2°. In the middle of words when it is not followed by **i** and another vowel.

3°. Before **y,** except in **amphictyons** and der., pron. *anfiksion.*

4°. In **the,** whatever place **th** occupies in the word.

365. When **haut** enters into the composition of a word, its **t** is silent before a consonant, sounded before a vowel.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

366. The **t** of **mont** and **pont**, at the beginning of words, is also silent before consonants, sounded before vowels.

However, **t** is sounded by exception in **Montredon, Montrejeau, Montrésor, Montret, Montretout, Montreuil, Montrevault, Montrevel, Montrichard, Pontremoli,** and **Pontrieux.**

COMBINATION *TI.*

367. The **t** of **ti** is pronounced as in *tax*, —

1°. After **s** or **x.**

2°. In the syllables **tié, tiers, tier, tiè,** and **thie,** except **initier, satiété,** and in the five verbs **argutier, balbutier, différentier, initier,** and **transsubstantier,** words in which **tié** and **tier** are pronounced *sié.*

3°. In the syllable **tie** preceded by a consonant; with the exception of **gilbertie, ineptie, inertie, rhinoptie,** pronounced *gilbersie, inepsie,* &c.

4°. In the feminine terminations **tie** and **ties** of past participles, and in all the parts of the verb **châtier.**

5°. In **tième** and **tièmement.**

6°. In the syllables **tien** and **tienne.** But in proper names (except **Chrétien**), the **t** of **tien, tienne,** takes the sound of **s.** (See p. 120, 8°.)

7°. In **centiare, éléphantiasis, Critias, étiage, galimatias, tiare,** and in words containing **antia,** as **antiacide,** &c. Everywhere else **tia** is pronounced *sia.*

8°. In **étioler** and deriv. in **commation, Bagration,** and **Pétion,** everywhere else **tio** and **tion** are pronounced **sio, sion.**

9°. In the terminations **tions, tiez,** of the first and second persons plural of verbs, except in those given above. (See 2°.)

10°. Finally in **rôtie, sotie, tutie, Clytie, Orithye, épizootie, philautie.**

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Quarante-quatrième exercice.*

Fitz-James, Fitz-James.
feedz zhăm'.

le tiers, hauteur, the third part, height.
l' tee ehr, o tuhr.

tu es contente, thou art contented.
tü eh kōn tān̈t'.

un bastion, a bastion.
ün băs tee ōn.

la gestion, the management.
lă zhehs tee ōn.

les mixtions, the mixtures.
la meeks tee ōn.

tu châtieras, thou wilt chastise.
tü shăh tee ră.

la sympathie, the sympathy.
lă sīn pă tee.

la pitié, pity.
lă pee tee a.

la chrestomathie, the chrestomathy.
lă krehs tŏ mă tee.

arbres fruitiers, fruit-trees.
ărbr' frü ee tee a.

une ortie, a nettle.
ün' ŏr tee.

la dynastie, the dynasty.
lă dee năs tee.

Elle est aplatie, it is flattened.
ehl' eh tă plă tee.

je les ai avertie, I warned them.
zh' la za ă vehr tee.

nous portions, we carried.
noo pŏr tee ōn.

le maintien, the maintenance.
l' mīn tee īn.

ils obtiennent, they obtain.
eel zŏb tee ehn'.

la Tchernaïa, the Tchernaia.
lă tshehr nă ee ă.

Tlemsen, Tlemsen.
tlehm sehn.

Bitche, Bastia, Bitche, Bastia.
beetsh', băs tee ă.

Hautpoul, Hautpoul.
o pool.

Montréal, Montreal.
mōn ra ăl.

Montpensier, Montpensier.
mōn pān see a.

Montlhéry, Montlhéry.
mōn la ree.

Pontchartrain, Pontchartrain.
pōn shăr trīn.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̈, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Quarante-cinquième leçon.*

COMBINATION *TI* (*continued*).

368. The combination **ti** is pronounced **see**.

1°. In **patient** and all its derivatives; in **partient**, component part of some mathematical terms, and in **quotient**.

2°. In the syllable **tia**. (See exceptions, six words, page 118, 7°.)

3°. In the syllables **tiaux, tiel, tieux, tieuse,** and **tius,** without exception.

4°. In the termination **tiaire,** without exception.

5°. In the syllable **tio,** one exception. (See p. 118, 8°.)

6°. In **tion.** (See the three exceptions, p. 118, 8°.)

7°. In the termination **tium.**

8°. In the syllable **tien,** when it terminates names of persons, peoples, sects, &c. (See p. 118, 6°.)

9°. In the terminations **atie, étie, itie, otie, utie,** five exceptions. (See p. 118, 10°.)

10°. Finally the **ti** is pronounced **see** in **gilbertie, ineptie, inertie, rhinoptie**; in all the parts of the five verbs **argutier, balbutier, différentier, initier, transsubstantier,** and in **initié, satiété,** and **balbutiement.**

T FINAL.

369. **t** final is generally silent; it is, however, sounded before consonants as before vowels in all the following words: **abject, abrupt, accessit, aconit, apt, arrowroot, azimut, balast, brut, Christ, chut! cobalt, compact, compost, comput, contact, correct, déficit, direct, dot, échec et mat, l'est, exact, exeat, fat, fiat, granit, hast, heurt, huit, incorrect, indirect, indult, inexact, inhalt, infect, intact, intellect, knout, lest, liset, lut, malt, mat, obit, occiput, opiat, ouest, pat, prétérit, quant à, quartz, rapt, rit, raout, rut, sedlitz, sinciput, smalt, spalt, spint, steamboat, strict, tact, tacet, toast, transept, transit, tut, uranit, ut, véniat, vivat, whist, le zist et le zest.**

NOTE. — We have omitted only a few words, seldom used.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

370. The final **t** is generally sounded in the following words: however, it is not incorrect not to pronounce it:—

Distinct, fret, indistinct, net, succinct, suspect, test, vermout.
dees tĭnkt, freht, ĭn dees tĭnct, neht, sŭk sĭnt, sŭs pehkt, tehst, vehr moot.

371. Per contra, **t** is generally silent in the six words below; but it is optional to pronounce it or not:—

Alphabet, aspect, circonspect, fait, respect, sot.
ăl fă beh, ăs pehk, seer kōns pehk, feh, res pehk, so.

372. **Sept** and **huit** sound the **t**, except before a substantive or an adjective beginning with a consonant, and which **sept** or **huit** modify.

373. **t** is sounded in **au fait**, adv. But the **t** is silent in **fait**, subs., except at the end of the sentence:—

Dire à quelqu'un son fait, Je lui ai dit son fait, C'est un fait.
deer ă kehl kŭn sōn feht, zh' lü ee a dee sōn feht, seh tun feht.

374. **t** is always silent in the conjunction **et**, even before a vowel.

375. In **vingt** the **t** is silent, but it is sounded in the nine compounds of that number:—

Vingt, vingt et un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf.
vĭn, vĭn ta ŭn, vĭnt dēu, vĭnt trwah, vĭnt kătr', vĭnt sĭnk, vĭnt sees, vĭnt seht, vĭnt ü eet, vĭnt nuhf.

376. In **quatre-vingt**, and in its nineteen compounds, the **g** and **t** are invariably silent.

377. The **t** of **cent** is silent, except before a word multiplied by **cent**, and which begins with a vowel:—

Cent un, cent ou deux cents, cent équipages, cent hirondelles.
sān ŭn, sān oo dēu sān, sān ta kee păzh', sān tee rōn dehl'.

378. The **t** of **th** is sounded everywhere except in the three words:—

Goth, Ostrogoth, Wisigoth.
gō, ŏs trŏ gō, vee zee gō.

379. The **t** final preceded by **c** or **r** is not generally carried to the next word, and **c** and **r** make the connection. But **fort**, adv., generally carries its **t**.

Vous êtes fort obligeant.
voo zeht' fŏr tŏ blizhān.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

380. t is sounded in the following proper names: **A brecht, Alost, Anet, Anhalt, Apt, Ast, Ault, Austerlitz, Belfast, Belt, Bénédict, de Beust, Beyrout, Biarritz, Bombast, Brest, Bucharest, Christ, Crevelt, Danet, Duchapt, Dudouyt, Erfurt, Ernest, Faust, Hertz, Huet, Japhet, Kant, Kent, Laufelt, Lot-et-Garonne, Liszt, Olmutz, Pilnitz, Saint-Just, Saint-Vaast, Schmitz, Sedlitz, Soult, Strélitz, Tot, Vouet.**

381. But t is silent in the terminations **ault, aut** (except in **Ault**), and at the end of the proper names below.

Albert, Albret, Achmet, Adrets, Antechrist, Azincourt, Bajazet, Belleforest, Belfort, Benoit, Bossuet, Brunehaut, Capet, Cauterets, Charles-Quint, Charost, Châtellerault, la Ciotat, Coblentz, Colbert, Cronstadt, d'Alembert, Dancourt, Darmstadt, Davoust, Domfront, Dubost, Dumont, l'Escaut, Forêts, Fouquet, Giroust, Givet, Guéret, Humboldt, Japet, Jésus-Christ, Josaphat, Jundt, Lorient, Maëstrickt, Mahomet, Marat, Marrast, Metz, Murat, Niort, Nourrit, Nuits, de Pradt, Prévost, Rambouillet, Rastadt, Rembrandt, Retz, Robert, Saint-Priest, Schelestadt, Seltz, Sixte-Quint, Talbot, Thiboust, Utrecht.

382. **Asthme** and **isthme** are pronounced *asm'*, *ism'*.

383. When t is doubled, the first is silent except in the following words which sound both t's: **Algarotti, allégretto, atticisme, attique, battologie, battologique, committimus, committitur, concetti, dilettanti, Donizetti, et tutti quanti, Gambetta, guttifères, guttural, gutturo, in petto, intermittence, intermittent, quintetti, quintetto, vendetta, Viotti.**

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *V*, AND *W*.

384. The French **v** is never doubled, never final, and never varies in its pronunciation.

385. **W** belongs to foreign words. We call it *double vuh*. It is pronounced as **v**, —

1°. In all German, Swede, Russian, Polish, &c., names: —

La Norwège, la Dwina, Wurtzbourg, Brunswick, Weber, &c.
lă nŏr vehzh, lă dvee nă, vŭrz boor, bōōs veek, va behr.

2°. In a few English words, especially when it is not preceded by a vowel: —

Cromwell, un wagon, un warrant.
krŏm vehl, ŭn vă gŏn, ŭn vă răn.

386. **w** has the value of **ou** (oo in too), in English and Flemish words: —

Les Whigs, Longwy, whist.
la oo eeg̃, lŏn̄g oo ee, oo eest.

387. In **Zwingle**, it is sounded **u**.

388. **w** is pronounced like **f** (*fuh*) at the end of Russian names: —

Mer d'Azow, Romanow.
mehr dă zof, rŏ mă nŏf.

389. **ow** final is sounded **o**: —

Flotow, Bulow.
flŏ to, bŭ lo.

390. **Newton, Washington, Warwick, Law, New York, cowpox**, are pronounced *neuton, vasinkton, varvic, lâ, neu york, côpox*.

CONSONANT *X*.

391. **Xerxès** is pronounced *gzercès*, and **Don Quixote**, *don quichotte*.

392. **x** final is carried to the next word, with the **z** sound, in the following cases: —

1°. From the article **aux**: **aux abonnés, aux hortioulteurs.**

2°. From a noun to its adjective: **cheveux épars, chevaux alertes.**

3°. From an adjective to its substantive: **affreux état.**

4°. From **peux** and **veux**: **tu peux écrire, je veux y aller.**

5°. In poetry whenever euphony requires it.

393. **x** final and sounded is always articulated like **ks**.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *X* (*continued*).

394. **x** is articulated like **ks** in the terminations **ax, ex, ix, ox, ux, yx, inx, ynx,** when they are preceded by a consonant:

Borax, codex, préfix, Fox, Pollux, onyx, sphinx, lynx.
bŏ răks, kŏ dehks, pra feeks, fŏks, pŏ lŭks, ŏ neeks, sfĭnks, lĭnks.

395. **Béatrix, coccyx, Cadix, Chastellux,** are pronounced *béatris, coccis, cadis, châtlû.*

396. In **crucifix, perdrix, prix,** and all the words ending in **flux,** the **x** is mute. It is also mute when it follows a consonant or several vowels: **Bordeaux, choux, Crémieux, Gréoulx,** &c.

CONSONANT *Z*.

397. **z** final in common words is silent, but may be carried to the next word beginning with a vowel.

398. **z** final in proper names, and in a few words of foreign origin, is sounded **zuh,** after **a, i, o, u**: **Achaz, Alcaniz.**

But **z** assumes the sound *suh* (as **s** in *so*) after **e** or any consonant: **Alvarez, Fritz, Metz, Retz,** pronounced *Alvarès, frits, Mès, Rès.* However, in **Suez** and **Séez, z** retains its proper sound.

399. **z** is always silent in **riz** and **nez,** even before a vowel. It is not sounded in the following words except before a vowel: **assez, biez, chez, lez, recez, rez, rez-de-chaussée, sonnez** (*subs.*).

z is also silent in the following proper names: **Cayz, Duez, Dumouriez, Duprez, Forez, Géruzez, Lainez, le Lez, les Natchez, Plessis-lez-Tours, Denis-lez-Paris.**

In the terminations of the second person plural of verbs **z** is silent except before a vowel.

400. **z** double, in a few words from the Italian language, is generally pronounced as single. Some persons, however, pronounce the first **z** as *d*, the second **z,** Italian fashion; a pedantic and affected pronunciation, which we do not recommend.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIFTH EXERCISE. *Quarante-cinquième exercice.*

Une razzia, ün' rä zee ä.	a razzia.
des lazzi, da lä zee.	some lazzi.
Vélasquez, va läs kehs.	Velasquez.
Lola Montez, lō lä mōn tehs.	Lola Montez.
six amis, see zä mee.	six friends.
trente-six tables, träñt' see täbl'.	thirty-six [tables.
page dix, päzh' dees.	tenth page.
deux enfants, dēu zañ fañ.	two children.
deux livres, dēu leevr'.	two pounds.
ex-député, ehks da pü ta.	ex-deputy.
Tallemand des Réaux, tal' mañ da ra o.	Talle- [mand des Reaux.
Meaux, mo.	Meaux.
Lecouteulx, luh koo tēu.	Lecouteulx.
Despréaux, da pra o.	Despreaux.
Bruix, brü ee.	Bruix.
Vauxcelles, vo ksehl'.	Vauxcelles.
Alexandre, ä lehk sañ dr'.	Alexander.
Dombrowski, dōn brŏs kee.	Dombrowski.
Witikind, vee tee kīnd.	Witikind.
Waterloo, vä tehr lo.	Waterloo.
Mourawief, moo rä vee ehf.	Mourawief.
Thibault, tee bo.	Thibault.
Perrault, peh ro.	Perrault.
Saint-Genest, sīn zh' neh.	Saint-Genest.
Brunehaut, brü nuh o.	Brunehaut.
Tilsitt, Judith, teel seet, zhü deet.	Tilsitt, Judith.

ă, as; ah, äh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

APPENDIX.

JOURS DE LA SEMAINE. *Days of the Week.*

zhoor duh lă s' mehn'.

Dimanche, Sunday.
dee mānsh'.

Lundi, Mardi, Monday, Tuesday.
lūn dee, măr dee.

Mercredi, Jeudi, Wednesday, [Thursday.
mehr kruh dee, zhēū dee.

Vendredi, Samedi, Friday, Saturday.
vān druh dee, săm' dee.

SAISONS DE L'ANNÉE. *Seasons of the Year.*

seh zōn d' l'ă na.

Le printemps, Spring.
luh prīn tān.

L'été, Summer.
la ta.

L'automne, Autumn.
lo tŏn'.

L'hiver, Winter.
lee vehr.

MOIS DE L'ANNÉE. *Months of the Year.*

mwah d' l'ă na.

Janvier, January.
zhān vee a.

Février, February.
fa vree a.

Mars, March.
marss.

Avril, April.
ă vreel.

Mai, May.
meh.

Juin, June.
zhŭ ĭn.

Juillet, July.
zhŭ ee yeh.

Août, August.
oo.

Septembre, September.
sehp tānbr'.

Octobre, October.
ŏk tŏbr'.

Novembre, November.
nō vānbr'.

Décembre, December.
da sānbr'.

NOMBRES. *Numbers.*

nōn br'.

Un, une, One.
ŭn, ŭnĕ.

Deux, Two.
dēū.

Trois, Three.
trwah.

Quatre, Four.
kătr'.

Cinq, sīnk.	Five.
Six, seess.	Six.
Sept, seht.	Seven.
Huit, ü eet.	Eight.
Neuf, nuhf.	Nine.
Dix, deess.	Ten.
Onze, ōnz'.	Eleven.
Douze, dooz'.	Twelve.
Treize, trehz'.	Thirteen.
Quatorze, kă torz'.	Fourteen.
Quinze, kīnz'.	Fifteen.
Seize, sehz'.	Sixteen.
Dix-sept, deess seht.	Seventeen.
Dix-huit, dee zü eet.	Eighteen.
Dix-neuf, deez nuhf.	Nineteen.
Vingt, vīn.	Twenty.
Vingt et un, vīn ta ün.	Twenty-one.
Vingt-deux, vīnt dēu.	Twenty-two.
Vingt-trois, vīnt trwah.	Twenty-three.
Vingt-quatre, vīnt kătr'.	Twenty-four.
Vingt-cinq, vīnt sīnk.	Twenty-five.
Vingt-six, vīnt sees.	Twenty-six.
Vingt-sept, vīnt seht.	Twenty-seven.
Vingt-huit, vīnt ü eet.	Twenty-eight.
Vingt-neuf, vīnt nuhf.	Twenty-nine.
Trente, trānt'.	Thirty.
Trente et un, trān ta ün.	Thirty-one.
Trente-deux, trānt' dēu.	Thirty-two.
Trente-trois, trānt' trwah.	Thirty-three.
Trente-quatre, trānt' kătr'.	Thirty-four.
Trente-cinq, trānt' sīnk.	Thirty-five.
Trente-six, trānt' seess.	Thirty-six.
Trente-sept, trānt' seht.	Thirty-seven.
Trente-huit, trānt' ü eet.	Thirty-eight.
Trente-neuf, trānt' nuhf.	Thirty-nine.
Quarante, kă rānt'.	Forty.
Quarante et un, kă rān t'a ün.	Forty-one.
Quarante-deux, kă rānt' dēu.	Forty-two.
Quarante-trois, kă rānt' trwah.	Forty-three.
Quarante-quatre, kă rānt' kă tr'.	Forty-four.
Quarante-cinq, kă rānt' sīnk.	Forty-five.
Quarante-six, kă rānt' seess.	Forty-six.
Quarante-sept, kă rānt' seht.	Forty-seven.
Quarante-huit, kă rānt' ü eet.	Forty-eight.

Quarante-neuf, Forty-nine.
kă rānt' nuhf.

Cinquante, Fifty.
sīn kānt'.

Cinquante et un, Fifty-one.
sīn kānt' a ūn.

Cinquante-deux, Fifty-two.
sīn kānt' dēu.

Cinquante-trois, Fifty-three.
sīn kānt' trwah.

Cinquante-quatre, Fifty-four.
sīn kānt' kātr'.

Cinquante-cinq, Fifty-five.
sīn kānt' sīnk.

Cinquante-six, Fifty-six.
sīn kānt' seess.

Cinquante-sept, Fifty-seven.
sīn kānt' seht.

Cinquante-huit, Fifty-eight.
sīn kānt' ü eet.

Cinquante-neuf, Fifty-nine.
sīn kānt' nuhf.

Soixante, Sixty.
sweh sānt'.

Soixante et un, Sixty-one.
sweh sānt' a ūn.

Soixante-deux, Sixty-two.
sweh sānt' dēu.

Soixante-trois, Sixty-three.
sweh sānt' trwah.

Soixante-quatre, Sixty-four.
sweh sānt' kātr'.

Soixante-cinq, Sixty-five.
sweh sānt' sīnk.

Soixante-six, Sixty-six.
sweh sānt' seess.

Soixante-sept, Sixty-seven.
sweh sānt' seht.

Soixante-huit, Sixty-eight.
sweh sānt' ü eet.

Soixante-neuf, Sixty-nine.
sweh sānt' nuhf.

Soixante-dix, Seventy.
sweh sānt' deess.

Soixante et onze, Seventy-one.
sweh sānt' a ōnz'.

Soixante-douze, Seventy-two.
sweh sānt' dooz'.

Soixante-treize, Seventy-three.
sweh sānt' trehz'.

Soixante-quatorze, Seventy-four.
sweh sānt' kă torz'.

Soixante-quinze, Seventy-five.
sweh sānt' kīnz'.

Soixante-seize, Seventy-six.
sweh sānt' sehz'.

Soixante-dix-sept, Seventy-seven.
sweh sānt' deess seht.

Soixante-dix-huit, Seventy-eight.
sweh sānt' dee zü eet.

Soixante-dix-neuf, Seventy-nine.
sweh sānt' deez nuhf.

Quatre-vingt, Eighty.
kātr' vīn.

Quatre-vingt-un, Eighty-one.
kātr' vīn ūn.

Quatre-vingt-deux, Eighty-two.
kātr' vīn dēu.

Quatre-vingt-trois, eighty-three.
kātr' vīn trwah.

Quatre-vingt-quatre, Eighty-four.
kātr' vīn kātr'.

Quatre-vingt-cinq, Eighty-five.
kātr' vīn sīnk.

Quatre-vingt-six, Eighty-six.
kātr' vīn seess.

Quatre-vingt-sept, eighty-seven.
kātr' vīn seht.

Quatre-vingt-huit, Eighty-eight.
kātr' vīn ü eet.

Quatre-vingt-neuf, Eighty-nine.
kātr' vīn nuhf.

Quatre-vingt-dix, Ninety.
kātr' vīn deess.

Quatre-vingt-onze, Ninety-one.
kătr' vĭn ōnz'.

Quatre-vingt-douze, Ninety-[two.
kătr' vĭn dooz'.

Quatre-vingt-treize, Ninety-[three.
kătr' vĭn trehz'.

Quatre-vingt-quatorze, Ninety-[four.
kătr' vĭn kă torz'.

Quatre-vingt-quinze, Ninety-[five.
kătr' vĭn kĭnz'.

Quatre-vingt-seize, Ninety-six.
kătr' vĭn sehz'.

Quatre-vingt-dix-sept, Ninety-[seven.
kătr' vĭn deess seht.

Quatre-vingt-dix-huit, Ninety-[eight.
kătr' vĭn dee zŭ eet.

Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, Ninety-[nine.
kătr' vĭn deez nuhf.

Cent, **Cent un**, &c., One hun-[dred, One hundred and one, &c.
sān, sān ŭn.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *AVOIR*, *to have.*

ă vwehr.

Infinitif Présent, **Avoir.**
ĭn fee nee teef pra zān, ă vwehr.

Participe Présent, **Ayant.**
păr tee seep' pra zān, eh yān.

Composé, **Ayant eu.**
kōn pō za, eh yān tŭ.

Passé, **Avoir eu.**
pah sa. ă vwehr ŭ.

Passé, **Eu, eue, eus, eues.**
pah sa. ŭ, ŭ, ŭ, ŭ,

INDICATIF.

ĭn dee kă teef.

TEMPS SIMPLES.
tān sĭn pl'.

Présent.
pra zān.

J'ai.
zha.

tu as.
tŭ ă.

il a.
eel ă.

nous avons.
noo ză vōn.

vous avez.
voo ză va.

ils ont.
eel zōn.

TEMPS COMPOSÉS.
tān kōn pō za.

Passé indéfini.
pah sa ĭn da fee nee.

J'ai eu.
zha ŭ.

tu as eu.
tŭ ă zŭ.

il a eu.
eel ă ŭ.

nous avons eu.
noo ză vōn zŭ.

vous avez eu.
voo ză va zŭ.

ils ont eu.
eel zōn tŭ.

Imparfait.
ĩn păr feh.

J'avais.
zhă veh.

tu avais.
tü ă veh.

il avait.
eel ă veh.

nous avions.
noo ză vee õñ.

vous aviez.
voo ză vee a.

ils avaient.
eel ză vēh.

Plus-que-parfait.
plüss kuh păr feh.

J'avais eu.
zhă veh zü.

tu avais eu.
tü ă veh zü.

il avait eu.
eel ă veh tü.

nous avions eu.
noo ză vee õñ zü.

vous aviez eu.
voo ză vee a zü.

ils avaient eu.
eel za vēh tü.

Passé défini.
pah sa da fee nee.

J'eus.
zhü.

tu eus.
tü ü.

il eut.
eel ü.

nous eûmes.
noo züm'.

vous eûtes.
voo züt'.

ils eurent.
eel zür'.

Passé antérieur.
pah sa ãñ ta ree uhr.

J'eus eu.
zhü zü.

tu eus eu.
tü ü zü.

il eut eu.
eel ü tü.

nous eûmes eu.
noo züm' zü.

vous eûtes eu.
voo züt' zü.

ils eurent eu.
eel zür' tü.

Futur simple.
fü tür sõñ pl'.

J'aurai.
zhŏ ra.

tu auras.
tü ŏ ră.

il aura.
eel ŏ ră.

nous aurons.
noo zŏ rõñ.

vous aurez.
voo zŏ ra.

ils auront.
eel zŏ rõñ.

Futur antérieur.
fü tür ãñ ta ree uhr.

J'aurai eu.
zhŏ ra ü.

tu auras eu.
tü ŏ ră zü.

il aura eu.
eel ŏ ră ü.

nous aurons eu.
noo zŏ rõñ zü.

vous aurez eu.
voo zŏ ra zü.

ils auront eu.
eel zŏ rõñ tü.

CONDITIONNEL.

kōn dee see ŏ nehl.

Présent. pra zāñ.	*Passé.* pah sa.
J'aurais. zhŏ reh.	**J'aurais eu.** zhŏ reh zü.
tu aurais. tü ŏ reh.	**tu aurais eu.** tü ŏ reh zü.
il aurait. eel ŏ reh.	**il aurait eu.** eel ŏ reh tü.
nous aurions. noo zŏ ree ōñ.	**nous aurions eu.** noo zŏ ree ōñ zü.
vous auriez. voo zŏ ree a.	**vous auriez eu.** voo zŏ ree a zü.
ils auraient. eel zŏ rēh.	**ils auraient eu.** eel zŏ rēh tü.

IMPÉRATIF.

īñ pa rā teef

Aie. a.	**ayez.** eh ya.
qu'il ait. keel eh.	**qu'ils aient.** keel zēh.
ayons. eh yōñ.	

SUBJONCTIF.

sūb zhōñk teef.

Présent. pra zāñ.	*Passé.* pah sa.
Que j'aie. kuh zha.	**Que j'aie eu.** kuh zha ü.
que tu aies. kuh tü eh.	**que tu aies eu.** kuh tü eh zü.
qu'il ait. keel eh.	**qu'il ait eu.** keel eh tü.
que nous ayons. kuh noo zeh yōñ.	**que nous ayons eu.** kuh noo eh yōñ zü.
que vous ayez. kuh voo zeh ya.	**que vous ayez eu.** kuh voo zeh ya zü.
qu'ils aient. keel zēh.	**qu'ils aient eu.** keel zēh tü.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
ĭm păr feh.	plüss kuh păr feh.
Que j'eusse.	**Que j'eusse eu.**
kuh zhüss'.	kuh zhüss ü.
que tu eusses.	**que tu eusses eu.**
kuh tü üss'.	kuh tü üss' zü.
qu'il eût.	**qu'il eût eu.**
keel ü.	keel ü tü.
que nous eussions.	**que nous eussions eu.**
kuh noo zü see ōn̄.	kuh noo zü see ōn̄ zü.
que vous eussiez.	**que vous eussiez eu.**
kuh voo zü see a.	kuh voo zü see a zü.
qu'ils eussent.	**qu'ils eussent eu.**
keel züss'.	keel züss tü.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *ÊTRE, to be.*

ĕhtr'.

Infinitif Présent,	**Être.** ĕtr'.	*Passé,*	**Avoir été.** ă vwher a ta.
Participe Présent,	**Étant.** a tān̄.	*Passé,*	**Été.** a ta.
Composé,	**Ayant été.** eh yān̄ ta ta.		

INDICATIF.

Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
Je suis. zhuh sü ee.	**J'ai été.** zha a ta.
tu es. tü eh.	**tu as été.** tü ă za ta.
il est. eel eh.	**il a été.** eel ă a ta.
nous sommes. noo sŏm'.	**nous avons été.** noo ză vōn̄ za ta.
vous êtes. voo zĕht'.	**vous avez été.** voo ză va za ta.
ils sont. eel sōn̄.	**ils ont été.** eel zōn̄ ta ta.

Imparfait.

J'étais.
zha teh.

tu étais.
tü a teh.

il était.
eel a teh.

nous étions.
noo za tee ōñ.

vous étiez.
voo za tee a.

ils étaient.
eel za tēh.

Plus-que-parfait.

J'avais été.
zhă veh za ta.

tu avais été.
tü ă veh za ta.

il avait été.
eel ă veh ta ta.

nous avions été.
noo ză vee ōñ za ta.

vous aviez été.
voo ză vee a za ta.

ils avaient été.
eel ză vēh ta ta.

Passé défini.

Je fus.
zhuh fü.

tu fus.
tü fü.

il fut.
eel fü.

nous fûmes.
noo füm'.

vous fûtes.
voo füt'.

ils furent.
eel für'.

Passé antérieur.

J'eus été.
zhü za ta.

tu eus été.
tü ü za ta.

il eut été.
eel ü ta ta.

nous eûmes été.
noo üm' za ta.

vous eûtes été.
voo züt' za ta.

ils eurent été.
eel zür' ta ta.

Futur simple.

Je serai.
zhuh s' ra.

tu seras.
tü s' ră.

il sera.
eel s' ră.

nous serons.
noo s' rōñ.

vous serez.
voo s' ra.

ils seront.
eel s' rōñ.

Futur antérieur.

J'aurai été.
zhō ra a ta.

tu auras été.
tü ō ră za ta.

il aura été.
ō ră a ta.

nous aurons été.
noo zō rōñ za ta.

vous aurez été.
voo zō ra za ta.

ils auront été.
eel zō rōñ ta ta.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Je serais.	**J'aurais été.**
zhuh s' reh.	zhŏ reh za ta.
tu serais.	**tu aurais été.**
tŭ s' reh.	tŭ ŏ reh za ta.
il serait.	**il aurait été.**
eel s' reh.	eel ŏ reh ta ta.
nous serions.	**nous aurions été.**
noo suh ree ōn̄.	noo zŏ ree ōn̄ za ta.
vous seriez.	**vous auriez été.**
voo suh ree a.	voo zŏ ree a za ta.
ils seraient.	**ils auraient été.**
eel s' rēh.	eel zŏ rēh ta ta.

IMPÉRATIF.

Sois.	**soyez.**
sweh.	sweh ȳa.
qu'il soit.	**qu'ils soient.**
keel sweh.	keel swēh.
soyons.	
sweh ȳōn̄.	

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Que je sois.	**Que j'aie été.**
kuh zhuh sweh.	kuh zha a ta.
que tu sois.	**que tu aies été.**
kuh tŭ sweh.	kuh tŭ eh za ta.
qu'il soit.	**qu'il ait été.**
keel sweh.	keel eh ta ta.
que nous soyons.	**que nous ayons été.**
kuh noo sweh ȳōn̄.	kuh noo zeh ȳōn̄ za ta.
que vous soyez.	**que vous ayez été.**
kuh voo sweh ȳa.	kuh voo zeh ȳa za ta.
qu'ils soient.	**qu'ils aient été.**
keel swēh.	keel zeh ta ta.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
Que je fusse. kuh zhuh füss'.	**Que j'eusse été.** kuh zhüss a ta.
que tu fusses. kuh tü füss'.	**que tu eusses été.** kuh tü üss za ta.
qu'il fût. keel fü.	**qu'il eût été.** keel ü ta ta.
que nous fussions. kuh noo füsse õñ.	**que nous eussions été.** kuh noo zü see õñ za ta.
que vous fussiez. kuh voo fü see a.	**que vous eussiez été.** kuh voo zü see a za ta.
qu'ils fussent. keel füss'.	**qu'ils eussent été.** keel züss ta ta.

FIRST CONJUGATION, VERB *TRAVAILLER*, *to work.* tră vă ya.

Infinitif Présent,	**Travailler.** tră vă ya.	*Passé,*	**Avoir travaillé.** ă vwehr tră vă ya.
Participe Présent,	**Travaillant.** tră vă yāñ.	*Passé,*	**Travaillé.** tră vă ya.
Composé,	**Ayant travaillé.** eh yāñ tră vă ya.		

INDICATIF.

Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
Je travaille. zh' tră văy'.	**J'ai travaillé.** zha tră vă ya.
tu travailles. tü tră văy'.	**tu as travaillé.** tü ă tră vă ya.
il travaille. eel tră văy'.	**il a travaillé.** eel ă tră vă ya.
nous travaillons. noo tră vă yõñ.	**nous avons travaillé.** noo ză võñ tră vă ya.
vous travaillez. voo tră vă ya.	**vous avez travaillé.** voo ză va tră vă ya.
ils travaillent. eel tră vay'.	**ils ont travaillé.** eel zõñ tră vă ya.

Imparfait.

Je travaillais.
zh' tră vă ẏeh.

tu travaillais.
tü tră vă ẏeh.

il travaillait.
eel tră vă ẏeh.

nous travaillions.
noo tră vă ẏee ōñ.

vous travailliez.
voo tră vă ẏee a.

ils travaillaient.
eel tră vă ẏeh.

Plus-que-parfait.

J'avais travaillé.
zhă veh tră vă ẏa.

tu avais travaillé.
tü ă veh tră vă ẏa.

il avait travaillé.
eel ă veh tră vă ẏa.

nous avions travaillé.
noo ză vee ōñ tră vă ẏa.

vous aviez travaillé.
voo ză vee a tră vă ẏa.

ils avaient travaillé.
eel ză veh tră vă ẏa.

Passé défini.

Je travaillai.
zh' tră vă ẏa.

tu travaillas.
tü tră vă ẏă.

il travailla.
eel tră vă ẏă.

nous travaillâmes.
noo tră vă ẏăm'.

vous travaillâtes.
voo tră vă ẏăt'.

ils travaillèrent.
eel tră vă ẏĕhr.

Passé antérieur.

J'eus travaillé.
zhü tră vă ẏa.

tu eus travaillé.
tü ü tră vă ẏa.

il eut travaillé.
eel ü tră vă ẏa.

nous eûmes travaillé.
noo züm' tră vă ẏa.

vous eûtes travaillé
voo züt' tră vă ẏa.

ils eurent travaillé.
eel zür' tră vă ẏa.

Futur simple.

Je travaillerai.
zh' tră văẏ' ra.

tu travailleras.
tü tră văẏ' ră.

il travaillera.
eel tră văẏ' ră.

nous travaillerons.
noo tră văẏ' rōñ.

vous travaillerez.
voo tră văẏ' ra.

ils travailleront.
eel tră văẏ' rōn.

Futur antérieur.

J'aurai travaillé.
zhŏ ra tră vă ẏa.

tu auras travaillé.
tü ŏ ră tră vă ẏa.

il aura travaillé.
eel ŏ ră tră vă ẏa.

nous aurons travaillé.
noo zŏ rōñ tră vă ẏa.

vous aurez travaillé.
voo zŏ ra tră vă ẏa.

ils auront travaillé.
eel zŏ rōñ tră vă ẏa.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Je travaillerais. zh' tră văў' reh.	**J'aurais travaillé.** zhŏ reh tră vă ўa.
tu travaillerais. tü tră văў' reh.	**tu aurais travaillé.** tü ŏ reh tră vă ўa.
il travaillerait. eel tră văў' reh.	**il aurait travaillé.** eel ŏ reh tră vă ўa.
nous travaillerions. noo tră vă ўuh ree ōñ.	**nous aurions travaillé.** noo zŏ ree ōñ tră vă ўa.
vous travailleriez. voo tră vă yuh ree a.	**vous auriez travaillé.** voo zŏ ree a tră vă ўa.
ils travailleraient. eel tră văў' reh.	**ils auraient travaillé.** eel zŏ reh tră vă ўa.

IMPÉRATIF.

Travaille. tră văў'.	**travaillez.** tră vă ўa.
qu'il travaille. keel tră văў'.	**qu'ils travaillent.** keel tră văў'.
travaillons. tră vă ўōñ.	

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Que je travaille. kuh zh' tră văў'.	**Que j'aie travaillé.** kuh zha tră vă ўa.
que tu travailles. kuh tü tră văў'.	**que tu aies travaillé.** kuh tü eh tră vă ўa.
qu'il travaille. keel tră văў'.	**qu'il ait travaillé.** keel eh tră vă ўa.
que nous travaillions. kuh noo tră vă ўee ōñ.	**que nous ayons travaillé.** kuh noo zeh ўōñ tră vă ўa.
que vous travailliez. kuh voo tră vă ўee a.	**que vous ayez travaillé.** kuh voo zeh ўa tră vă ўa.
qu'ils travaillent. keel tră văў'.	**qu'ils aient travaillé.** keel zeh tră vă ўa.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
Que je travaillasse. kuh zh' tră vă ÿăss'.	**Que j'eusse travaillé.** kuh zhüss' tră vă ÿa.
que tu travaillasses. kuh tu tră vă ÿăss'.	**que tu eusses travaillé.** kuh tü üss' tră vă ÿa.
qu'il travaillât. keel tră vă ÿă.	**qu'il eût travaillé.** keel ü tră vă ÿa.
que nous travaillassions. kuh noo tră vă ÿă see ōn.	**que nous eussions travaillé.** kuh noo zü see ōn tră vă ÿa.
que vous travaillassiez. kuh voo tră vă ÿă see a.	**que vous eussiez travaillé.** kuh voo zü see a tră vă ÿa.
qu'ils travaillassent. keel tră vă ÿăss'.	**qu'ils eussent travaillé.** keel züss' tră vă ÿa.

REGULAR VERBS, — *EMPLOYER, to employ,* AND *ESSAYER, to try.*

ān plweh ÿa.

a seh ÿa.

Infinitif Présent,	**Employer.** ān plweh ÿa.	**Essayer.** a seh ÿa.
Participe Présent,	**Employant.** ān plweh ÿān.	**Essayant.** a seh ÿān.
Passé,	**Employé.** ān plweh ÿa.	**Essayé.** a seh ÿa.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

J'emploie. zhān plweh.	**J'essaie.** zha sa.
tu emploies. tü ān plweh.	**tu essaies.** tü a seh.
il emploie. eel ān plweh.	**il essaie.** eel a sa.
nous employons. noo zān plweh ÿōn.	**nous essayons.** noo za seh ÿōn.
vous employez. voo zān plweh ÿa.	**vous essayez.** voo za seh ÿa.
ils emploient. eel zān plweh.	**ils essaient.** eel za seh.

Imparfait.

J'employais.
zhāñ plweh ȳeh.

tu employais.
tü āñ plweh yeh.

il employait.
eel āñ plweh yeh.

nous employions.
noo zāñ plweh ȳee ōñ.

vous employiez.
voo zāñ plweh ȳee a.

ils employaient.
eel zāñ plweh ȳeh.

J'essayais.
zha seh ȳeh.

tu essayais.
tü a seh ȳeh.

il essayait.
eel a seh ȳeh.

nous essayions.
noo za seh ȳee ōñ.

vous essayiez.
voo za seh ȳee a.

ils essayaient.
eel za seh ȳeh.

Passé défini.

J'employai.
zhāñ plweh ȳa.

tu employas.
tü āñ plweh ȳă.

il employa.
eel āñ plweh ȳă.

nous employâmes.
noo zāñ plweh ȳăm'.

vous employâtes.
voo zāñ plweh ȳăt'.

ils employèrent.
eel zāñ plweh ȳĕhr.

J'essayai.
zha seh ȳa.

tu essayas.
tü a seh ȳă.

il essaya.
eel a seh ȳă,

nous essayâmes.
noo za seh ȳăm'.

vous essayâtes.
voo za seh ȳăt'.

ils essayèrent.
eel za seh ȳĕhr.

Futur simple.

J'emploierai.
zhāñ plweh ra.

tu emploieras.
tü āñ plweh ră.

il emploiera.
eel āñ plweh ră.

nous emploierons.
noo zāñ plweh rōñ.

vous emploierez.
voo zāñ plweh ra.

ils emploieront.
eel zāñ plweh rōñ.

J'essaierai.
zha seh ra.

tu essaieras.
tü a seh ră.

il essaiera.
eel a seh ră.

nous essaierons.
noo za seh rōñ.

vous essaierez.
voo za seh ra.

ils essaieront.
eel za seh rōñ.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

J'emploierais. zhān plweh reh.	**J'essaierais.** zha seh reh.
tu emploierais. tü ān plweh reh.	**tu essaierais.** tü a seh reh.
il emploierait. eel ān plweh reh.	**il essaierait.** eel a seh reh.
nous emploierions. noo zān plweh ree ōn.	**nous essaierions.** noo za seh ree ōn.
vous emploieriez. voo zān plweh ree a.	**vous essaieriez.** voo za seh ree a.
ils emploieraient. eel zān plweh rēh.	**ils essaieraient.** eel za seh rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Emploie. ān plweh.	**Essaie.** a sa.
qu'il emploie. keel ān plweh.	**qu'il essaie.** keel a sa.
employons. ān plweh yōn.	**essayons.** a seh yōn.
employez. ān plweh ya.	**essayez.** a seh ya.
qu'ils emploient. keel zān plweh.	**qu'ils essaient.** keel za sēh.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que j'emploie. kuh zhān plweh.	**Que j'essaie.** kuh zha sa.
que tu emploies. kuh tü ān plweh.	**que tu essaies.** kuh tü a seh.
qu'il emploie. keel ān plweh.	**qu'il essaie.** keel a sa.
que nous employions. kuh noo zān plweh yee ōn.	**que nous essayions.** kuh noo za seh yee ōn.
que vous employiez. kuh voo zān plweh ya.	**que vous essayiez.** kuh voo za seh yee a.
qu'ils emploient. keel zān plweh.	**qu'ils essaient.** keel za sēh.

Imparfait.

Que j'employasse.
kuh zhān plweh y̆ăss'.

que tu employasses.
kuh tü ān plweh y̆ăss'.

qu'il employât.
keel ān plweh y̆ă.

que nous employassions.
kuh noo zān plweh y̆ă see ōn.

que vous employassiez.
kuh voo zān plweh y̆ă see a.

qu'ils employassent.
keel zān plweh y̆ăss'.

Que j'essayasse.
kuh zha seh y̆ăss'.

que tu essayasses.
kuh tü a seh y̆ăss'.

qu'il essayât.
keel a seh y̆ă.

que nous essayassions.
kuh noo za seh y̆ă see ōn.

que vous essayassiez.
kuh voo za seh y̆ă see a.

qu'ils essayassent.
keel za seh y̆ăss'.

REGULAR VERBS, — *ETUDIER, to study,* AND a tü dee a.

ARGUER, to argue. ăr g̈ü a.

Infinitif Présent,	**Etudier.** a tü dee a.	**Arguer.** ăr g̈ü a.
Participe Present,	**Etudiant.** a tü dee ān.	**Arguant.** ăr g̈ü ān.
Passé,	**Etudié.** a tü dee a.	**Argué.** ăr g̈ü a.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

J'étudie.
zha tü dee.

tu étudies.
tü a tü dee.

il étudie.
eel a tü dee.

nous étudions.
noo za tü dee ōn.

vous étudiez.
voo za tü dee a.

ils étudient.
eel za tü dee.

J'arguë.
zhăr g̈ü.

tu arguës.
tü ăr g̈ü.

il arguë.
eel ăr g̈ü.

nous arguons.
noo zăr g̈ü ōn.

vous arguez.
voo zăr g̈ü a

ils arguënt.
eel zăr g̈ü.

Imparfait.

J'étudiais.	**J'arguais.**
zha tü dee eh.	zhăr ḡü eh.
tu étudiais.	**tu arguais.**
tü a tü dee eh.	tü ăr ḡü eh.
il étudiait.	**il arguait.**
eel ă tü dee eh.	eel ăr ḡü eh.
nous etudiions.	**nous arguïons.**
noo za tü dee y̆ōn.	noo zăr ḡü y̆ōn.
vous etudiiez.	**vous arguïez.**
voo za tü dee y̆a.	voo zăr ḡü y̆a.
ils étudiaient.	**ils arguaient.**
eel za tü dee eh.	eel zăr ḡü ĕh.

Passé défini.

J'étudiai.	**J'arguai.**
zha tü dee a.	zhăr ḡü a.
tu étudias.	**tu arguas.**
tü a tü dee ä.	tü ăr ḡü ä.
il étudia.	**il argua.**
eel a tü dee ä.	eel ăr ḡü ä.
nous étudiâmes.	**nous arguâmes.**
noo za tü dee ăm'.	noo zăr ḡü ăm'.
vous étudiâtes.	**vous arguâtes.**
voo za tü dee ăt'.	voo zăr ḡü ăt'.
ils étudièrent.	**ils arguèrent.**
eel za tü dee ĕhr'.	eel zăr ḡü ĕhr'.

Futur simple.

J'étudierai.	**J'arguërai.**
zha tü dee ra.	zhăr ḡü ra.
tu étudieras.	**tu arguëras.**
tü a tü dee rä.	tü ăr ḡü rä.
il étudiera.	**il arguëra.**
eel a tü dee rä.	eel ăr ḡü rä.
nous étudierons.	**nous arguërons.**
noo za tü dee rōn.	noo zăr ḡü rōn.
vous étudierez.	**vous arguërez.**
voo za tü dee ra.	voo zăr ḡü ra.
ils étudieront.	**ils arguëront.**
eel za tü dee rōn.	eel zăr gü rōn.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

J'étudierais.	**J'arguërais.**
zha tü dee reh.	zhăr g̈ü reh.
tu étudierais.	**tu arguërais.**
tü a tü dee reh.	tü ăr g̈ü reh.
il étudierait.	**il arguërait.**
eel a tü dee reh.	eel ăr g̈ü reh.
nous étudierions.	**nous arguërions.**
noo za tü dee ree ōn.	noo zăr g̈ü ree ōn.
vous étudieriez.	**vous arguëriez.**
voo za tü dee ree a.	voo zăr g̈ü ree a.
ils étudieraient.	**ils arguëraient.**
eel za tü dee reh.	eel zăr g̈ü rĕh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Etudie.	**Arguë.**
a tü dee.	ăr g̈ü.
qu'il étudie.	**qu'il arguë.**
keel a tü dee.	keel ăr g̈ü.
étudions.	**arguons.**
a tü dee ōn.	ăr g̈ü ōn.
étudiez.	**arguez.**
a tü dee a.	ăr g̈ü a.
qu'ils étudient.	**qu'ils arguënt.**
keel za tü dee.	keel zăr g̈ü.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que j'étudie.	**Que j'arguë.**
kuh zha tü dee.	kuh zhăr g̈ü.
que tu étudies.	**que tu arguës.**
kuh tü a tü dee.	kuh tü ăr g̈ü.
qu'il étudie.	**qu'il arguë.**
keel a tü dee.	keel ăr g̈ü.
que nous étudiions.	**que nous arguïons.**
kuh noo za tü dee ẏōn.	kuh noo zăr g̈ü ẏōn.
que vous étudiiez.	**que vous arguïez.**
kuh voo za tü dee ẏa.	kuh voo zăr g̈ü ẏa.
qu'ils étudient.	**qu'ils arguënt.**
keel za tü dee.	keel zăr g̈ü.

Imparfait.

Que j'étudiasse.	**Que j'arguasse.**
kuh zha tü dee äss'.	kuh zhär gü äss'.
que tu étudiasses.	**que tu arguasses.**
kuh tü a tü dee äss'.	kuh tü är gü äss'.
qu'il étudiât.	**qu'il arguât.**
keel a tü dee ä.	keel är gü ä.
que nous étudiassions.	**que nous arguassions.**
kuh noo za tü dee ä see ōn.	kuh noo zär gü ä see ōn.
que vous étudiassiez.	**que vous arguassiez.**
kuh voo za tü dee ä see a.	kuh voo zär gü ä see a.
qu'ils étudiassent.	**qu'ils arguassent.**
keel za tü dee äss'.	keel zär gü äss'.

REGULAR VERBS, — *SUBSTITUER, to substitute,*

sübs tee tü a.

AND *JOUER, to play.*

zhoo a.

Infinitif Présent,	**Substituer.**	**Jouer.**
	sübs tee tü a.	zhoo a.
Participe Présent,	**Substituant.**	**Jouant.**
	sübs tee tü ān.	zhoo ān.
Passé,	**Substitué.**	**Joué.**
	sübs tee tü a.	zhoo a.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je substitue.	**Je joue.**
zhuh sübs tee tü.	zhuh zhoo.
tu substitues.	**tu joues.**
tü sübs tee tü.	tü zhoo.
il substitue.	**ils joue.**
eel sübs tee tü.	eel zhoo.
nous substituons.	**nous jouons.**
noo sübs tee tü ōn.	noo zhoo ōn.
vous substituez.	**vous jouez.**
voo sübs tee tü a.	voo zhoo a.
ils substituent.	**ils jouent.**
eel sübs tee tü.	eel zhoo.

Imparfait.

Je substituais.	**Je jouais.**
zhuh sübs tee tü eh.	zhuh zhoo eh.
tu substituais.	**tu jouais.**
tü sübs tee tü eh.	tü zhoo eh.
il substituait.	**il jouait.**
eel sübs tee tü eh.	eel zhoo eh.
nous substituïons.	**nous jouïons.**
noo sübs tee tü ȳōn.	noo zhoo ȳōn.
vous substituïez.	**vous jouïez.**
voo sübs tee tü ȳa.	voo zhoo ȳa.
ils substituaient.	**ils jouaient.**
eel sübs tee tü ēh.	eel zhoo ēh.

Passé défini.

Je substituai.	**Je jouai.**
zhuh sübs tee tü a.	zhuh zhoo a.
tu substituas.	**tu jouas.**
tü sübs tee tü ă.	tü zhoo ă.
il substitua.	**il joua.**
eel sübs tee tü ă.	eel zhoo ă.
nous substituâmes.	**nous jouâmes.**
noo sübs tee tu ăm'.	noo zhoo ăm'.
vous substituâtes.	**vous jouâtes.**
voo sübs tee tü ăt'.	voo zhoo ăt'.
ils substituèrent.	**ils jouèrent.**
eel sübs tee tü ēhr.	eel zhoo ēhr.

Futur simple.

Je substituerai.	**Je jouerai.**
zhuh sübs tee tü ra.	zhuh zhoo ra.
tu substitueras.	**tu joueras.**
tü sübs tee tü rä.	tü zhoo rä.
il substituera.	**il jouera.**
eel sübs tee tü rä.	eel zhoo rä.
nous substituerons.	**nous jouerons.**
noo sübs tee tü rōn.	noo zhoo rōn.
vous substituerez.	**vous jouerez.**
voo sübs tee tü ra.	voo zhoo ra.
ils substitueront.	**ils joueront.**
eel sübs tee tü rōn.	eel zhoo rōn.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je substituerais. zhuh sübs tee tü reh.	**Je jouerais.** zhuh zhoo reh.
tu substituerais. tü sübs tee tü reh.	**tu jouerais.** tü zhoo reh.
il substituerait. eel sübs tee tü reh.	**il jouerait.** eel zhoo reh.
nous substituerions. noo sübs tee tü ree ōñ.	**nous jouerions.** noo zhoo ree ōñ.
vous substitueriez. voo sübs tee tü ree a.	**vous joueriez.** voo zhoo ree a.
ils substitueraient. eel sübs tee tü reh.	**ils joueraient.** eel zhoo rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Substitue. sübs tee tü.	**Joue.** zhoo.
qu'il substitue. keel sübs tee tü.	**qu'il joue.** keel zhoo.
substituons. sübs tee tü ōñ.	**jouons.** zhoo ōñ.
substituez. sübs tee tü a.	**jouez.** zhoo a.
qu'ils substituent. keel sübs tee tü.	**qu'ils jouent.** keel zhoo.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je substitue. küh zhuh sübs tee tü.	**Que je joue.** kuh zhuh zhoo.
que tu substitues. kuh tü subs tee tü.	**que tu joues.** kuh tü zhoo.
qu'il substitue. keel sübs tee tü.	**qu'il joue.** keel zhoo.
que nous substituïons. kuh noo sübs tee tü ÿōñ.	**que nous jouïons.** kuh noo zhoo ÿōñ.
que vous substituïez. kuh voo sübs tee tü ya.	**que vous jouïez.** kuh voo zhoo ya.
qu'ils substituent. keel sübs tee tü.	**qu'ils jouent.** keel zhoo.

Imparfait.

Que je substituasse. kuh zhuh sübs tee tü ăss'.	**Que je jouasse.** kuh zhuh zhoo ăss'.
que tu substituasses. kuh tü sübs tee tü ăss'.	**que tu jouasses.** kuh tü zhoo ăss'.
qu'il substituât. keel sübs tee tü ă.	**qu'il jouât.** keel zhoo ă.
que nous substituassions. kuh noo sübs tee tü ă see ōn.	**que nous jouassions.** kuh noo zhoo ă see ōn.
que vous substituassiez. kuh voo sübs tee tü ă see a.	**que vous jouassiez.** kuh voo zhoo ă see a.
qu'ils substituassent. keel sübs tee tü ăss'.	**qu'ils jouassent.** keel zhoo ăss'.

REFLECTIVE VERB *S'EN ALLER, to go away.*

sān nă la.

Infinitif Présent,	**S'en aller.** sān nă la.	*Passé,*	**S'en être allé.** sān nēhtr' ă la.
Participe Présent,	**S'en allant.** sān nă lān.	*Passé,*	**Allé.** ă la.
Composé,	**S'en étant allé.** sān na tān tă la.		

INDICATIF.

Temps simples.	Temps composés.
Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
Je m'en vais. zh' mān veh.	**Je m'en suis allé.** zh' mān sü ee zā la.
tu t'en vas. tü tān vă.	**tu t'en es allé.** tü tān neh zā la.
il s'en va. eel sān vă.	**il s'en est allé.** eel sān neh tă la.
nous nous en allons. noo noo zān nă lōn.	**nous nous en sommes allés.** noo noo zān sōm' zā la.
vous vous en allez. voo voo zan nă la.	**vous vous en êtes allés.** voo voo zān nēht zā la.
ils s'en vont. eel sān vōn.	**ils s'en sont allés.** eel sān sōn tă la.

Imparfait.

Je m'en allais.
zh' mān nă leh.

tu t'en allais.
tü tān nă leh.

il s'en allait.
eel sān nă leh.

nous nous en allions.
noo noo zān nă lee ōn.

vous vous en alliez.
voo voo zān nă lee a.

ils s'en allaient.
eel sān nă leh.

Plus-que-parfait.

Je m'en étais allé.
zh' mān na teh ză la.

tu t'en étais allé.
tü tān na teh ză la.

il s'en était allé.
eel sān na teh tă la.

nous nous en étions allés.
noo noo zān na tee ōn ză la.

vous vous en étiez allés.
voo voo zān na tee a ză la.

ils s'en étaient allés.
eel sān na teh tă la.

Passé défini.

Je m'en allai.
zh' mān nă la.

tu t'en allas.
tü tān nă lă.

il s'en alla.
eel sān nă lă.

nous nous en allâmes.
noo noo zān nă lăm'.

vous vous en allâtes.
voo voo zān nă lăt'.

ils s'en allèrent.
eel sān nă lĕhr'.

Passé antérieur.

Je m'en fus allé.
zh' mān fü ză la.

tu t'en fus allé.
tü tān fü ză la.

il s'en fut allé.
eel sān fü tă la.

nous nous en fûmes allés.
noo noo zān füm' ză la.

vous vous en fûtes allés.
voo voo zān füt' ză la.

ils s'en furent allés.
eel sān für' tă la.

Futur simple.

Je m'en irai.
zh' mān nee ra.

tu t'en iras.
tü tān nee ră.

il s'en ira.
eel sān nee ra.

nous nous en irons.
noo noo zān nee rōn.

vous vous en irez.
voo voo zăn nee ra.

ils s'en iront.
eel sān nee rōn.

Futur antérieur.

Je m'en serai allé.
zh' mān s' ra ă la.

tu t'en seras allé.
tü tan s' ră ză la.

il s'en sera allé.
eel sān s' ră ă la.

nous nous en serons allés.
noo noo zān s' rōn ză la.

vous vous en serez allés.
voo voo zān s' ra ză la.

ils s'en seront allés.
eel sān s' rōn tă la.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'en irais.
zh' mãn nee reh.

tu t'en irais.
tü tãn nee reh.

il s'en irait.
eel sãn nee reh.

nous nous en irions.
noo noo zãn nee ree õn.

vous vous en iriez.
voo voo zãn nee ree a.

ils s'en iraient.
eel sãn nee rẽh.

Passé.

Je m'en serais allé.
zh' mãn s' reh zã la.

tu t'en serais allé.
tü tãn s' reh zã la.

il s'en serait allé.
eel sãn s' reh tã la.

nous nous en serions allés.
noo noo zãn suh ree õn zã la.

vous vous en seriez allés.
voo voo zãn suh reẽ a zã la.

ils s'en seraient allés.
eel sãn s' rẽh tã la.

IMPÉRATIF.

Va-t'en.
vã tãn.

qu'il s'en aille.
keel sãn nãhy'.

allons-nous-en.
ã lõn noo zãn.

allez-vous-en.
ã la voo zãn.

qu'ils s'en aillent.
keel sãn nãhy'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'en aille.
kuh zh' mãn nãhy'.

que tu t'en ailles.
kuh tü tãn nãhy'.

qu'il s'en aille.
keel sãn nãhy'.

que nous nous en allions.
kuh noo noo zãn nã lee õn.

que vous vous en alliez.
kuh voo voo zãn nã lee a.

qu'ils s'en aillent.
keel sãn nãhy'.

Passé.

Que je m'en sois allé.
kuh zh' mãn sweh zã la.

que tu t'en sois allé.
kuh tü tãn sweh zã la.

qu'il s'en soit allé.
keel sãn sweh tã la.

que nous nous en soyons allés.
kuh noo noo zãn sweh yõn zã la.

que vous vous en soyez allés.
kuh voo voo zãn sweh ya zã la.

qu'ils s'en soient allés.
keel sãn sweh tã la.

Imparfait.

Que je m'en allasse.
kuh zh' mān nă lăss'.

que tu t'en allasses.
kuh tŭ tān nă lăss'.

qu'il s'en allât.
keel sān nă lă.

que nous nous en allassions.
kuh noo noo zān nă lă see ōn.

que vous vous en allassiez.
kuh voo voo zān nă lă see a.

qu'ils s'en allassent.
keel sān nă lăss'.

Plus-que-parfait.

Que je m'en fusse allé.
kuh zh' mān fŭss' ă la.

que tu t'en fusses allé.
kuh tŭ tān fŭss' ză la.

qu'il s'en fût allé.
keel sān fŭ tă la.

que nous nous en fussions allés.
kuh noo noo zān fŭ see ōn ză la.

que vous vous en fussiez allés.
kuh voo voo zān fŭ see a ză la.

qu'ils s'en fussent allés.
keel sān fŭss' tă la.

REFLECTIVE VERB *S'HABILLER, to dress one's-self.*

să bee ya.

Infinitif Présent, **S'habiller.**
să bee ya.

Participe Présent, **S'habillant.**
să bee yān.

Composé, **S'étant habillé.**
sa tān tă bee ya.

Passé, **S'être habillé.**
sĕhtr' ă bee ya.

Passé, **Habillé.**
ă bee ya.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je m'habille.
zh' mă beey'.

tu t'habilles.
tŭ tă beey'.

il s'habille.
eel să beey'.

nous nous habillons.
noo noo ză bee yōn.

vous vous habillez.
voo voo ză bee ya.

ils s'habillent.
eel să beey'.

Passé indéfini.

Je me suis habillé.
zhuh m' sŭ ee ză bee ya.

tu t'es habillé.
tu teh ză bee ya.

il s'est habillé.
eel seh tă bee ya.

nous nous sommes habillés.
noo noo sŏm' ză bee ya.

vous vous êtes habillés.
voo voo zĕht' ză bee ya.

ils se sont habillés.
eel suh sōn tă bee ya.

Imparfait.

Je m'habillais.
zh' mă bee yeh.

tu t'habillais.
tü tă bee yeh.

il s'habillait.
eel să bee yeh.

nous nous habillions.
noo noo ză bee yee ōn.

vous vous habilliez.
voo voo ză bee yee a.

ils s'habillaient.
eel să bee yēh.

Plus-que-parfait.

Je m'étais habillé.
zh' ma teh ză bee ya.

tu t'étais habillé.
tü ta teh ză bee ya.

il s'était habillé
eel sa teh tă bee ya.

nous nous étions habillés.
noo noo za tee ōn ză bee ya.

vous vous étiez habillés.
voo voo za tee a ză bee ya.

ils s'étaient habillés.
eel sa tēh tă bee ya.

Passé défini.

Je m'habillai.
zh' mă bee ya.

tu t'habillas.
tü tă bee yă.

il s'habilla.
eel să bee yă.

nous nous habillâmes.
noo noo ză bee yăm'.

vous vous habillâtes.
voo voo ză bee yăt'.

ils s'habillèrent.
eel să bee yēhr'.

Passé antérieur.

Je me fus habillé.
zhuh m' fü ză bee ya.

tu te fus habillé.
tü t' fü ză bee ya.

il se fut habillé.
eel suh fü tă bee yă.

nous nous fûmes habillés.
noo noo füm' ză bee ya.

vous vous fûtes habillés.
voo voo füt' ză bee ya.

ils se furent habillés.
eel suh für' tă bee ya.

Futur simple.

Je m'habillerai.
zh' mă beey' ra.

tu t'habilleras.
tü tă beey' ră.

il s'habillera.
eel să beey' ră.

nous nous habillerons.
noo noo ză beey' rōn.

vous vous habillerez.
voo voo ză beey' ra.

ils s'habilleront.
eel să beey' rōn.

Futur antérieur.

Je me serai habillé.
zhuh m' s' ra ă bee ya.

tu te seras habillé.
tü t' s' ră ză bee ya.

il se sera habillé.
eel suh s' ră ă bee ya.

nous nous serons habillés.
noo noo s' rōn ză bee ya.

vous vous serez habillés.
voo voo s' ra ză bee ya.

ils se seront habillés.
eel suh s' rōn tă bee ya.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'habillerais.
zh' mă beeȳ' reh.

tu t'habillerais.
tü tă beeȳ' reh.

il s'habillerait.
eel să beeȳ' reh.

nous nous habillerions.
noo noo ză bee ȳuh ree ōn.

vous vous habilleriez.
voo voo ză bee ȳuh ree a.

ils s'habilleraient.
eel să beeȳ' rĕh.

Passé.

Je me serais habillé.
zhuh m' s' reh ză bee ȳa.

tu te serais habillé.
tü t' s' reh ză bee ȳa.

il se serait habillé.
eel suh s' reh tă bee ȳa.

nous nous serions habillés.
noo noo suh ree ōn ză bee ȳa.

vous vous seriez habillés.
voo voo suh ree a ză bee ȳa.

ils se seraient habillés.
eel suh s' rĕh tă bee ya.

IMPÉRATIF.

Habille-toi.
ă beeȳ' tweh.

qu'il s'habille.
keel să beeȳ'.

habillons-nous.
ă bee ȳōn noo.

habillez-vous.
ă bee ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'habillent.
keel să beeȳ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'habille.
kuh zh' mă beeȳ'.

que tu t'habilles.
kuh tü tă beeȳ'.

qu'il s'habille.
keel să beeȳ'.

que nous nous habillions.
kuh noo noo ză bee ȳee ōn.

que vous vous habilliez.
kuh voo voo să bee ȳee a.

qu'ils s'habillent.
keel să beeȳ'.

Passé.

Que je me sois habillé.
kuh zh' muh sweh ză bee ȳa.

que tu te sois habillé.
kuh tü t' sweh ză bee ȳa'.

qu'il se soit habillé.
keel suh sweh tă bee ȳa.

que nous nous soyons habillés.
kuh noo noo sweh ȳōn ză bee ȳa.

que vous vous soyez habillés.
kuh voo voo sweh ȳa ză bee ȳa.

qu'ils se soient habillés.
keel suh sweh tă bee yă.

Imparfait.

Que je m'habillasse.
kuh zh' mă bee yăss'.

que tu t'habillasses.
kuh tü tă bee yăss'.

qu'il s'habillât.
keel să bee yă.

que nous nous habillassions.
kuh noo noo ză bee yă see ōn.

que vous vous habillassiez.
kuh voo voo ză bee ya see a.

qu'ils s'habillassent.
keel să bee yăss'.

Plus-que-parfait.

Que je me fusse habillé.
kuh zh' muh füss' ă bee ya.

que tu te fusses habillé.
kuh tü t' füss' ză bee ya.

qu'il se fût habillé.
keel suh fü tă bee ya.

que nous nous fussions habillés
kuh noo noo fü see ōn ză bee ya.

que vous vous fussiez habillés.
kuh voo voo fü see a ză bee ya.

qu'ils se fussent habillés.
keel suh füss' tăbee ya.

REFLECTIVE VERBS,— *S'AGENOUILLER, to kneel* săzh'• noo ya.

down, AND *S'ENNUYER, to be weary.* sān nü ee ya.

Infinitif Présent,	**S'agenouiller.** săzh' noo ya.	**S'ennuyer.** sān nü ee ya.
Participe Présent,	**S'agenouillant.** săzh' noo yān.	**S'ennuyant.** sān nü ee yān.
Passé,	**Agenouillé.** ăzh' noo ya.	**Ennuyé.** ān nü ee ya.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je m'agenouille.
zh' măzh' nooy'.

tu t'agenouilles.
tü tăzh' nooy'.

il s'agenouille.
eel săzh' nooy'.

nous nous agenouillons.
noo noo zăzh' noo yōn.

vous vous agenouillez.
voo voo săzh' noo ya.

ils s'agenouillent.
eel săzh' nooy'.

Je m'ennuie.
zh' mān nü ee.

tu t'ennuies.
tü tān nü ee.

il s'ennuie.
eel sān nü ee.

nous nous ennuyons.
noo noo zān nü ee yōn.

vous vous ennuyez.
voo voo zān nü ee ya.

ils s'ennuient.
eel sān nü ee.

Imparfait.

Je m'agenouillais.
zh' măzh' noo ẏeh.

tu t'agenouillais.
tŭ tăzh' noo ẏeh.

il s'agenouillait.
eel săzh' noo ẏeh.

nous nous agenouillions.
noo noo zăzh' noo ẏee ōn̄.

vous vous agenouilliez.
voo voo zăzh' noo yee a.

ils s'agenouillaient.
eel săzh' noo ẏēh.

Je m'ennuyais.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ẏeh.

tu t'ennuyais.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ẏeh.

il s'ennuyait.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ẏeh.

nous nous ennuyions.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee ẏee ōn̄.

vous vous ennuyiez.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ẏee a.

ils s'ennuyaient.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee yeh.

Passé défini.

Je m'agenouillai.
zh' mazh' noo ẏa.

tu t'agenouillas.
tŭ tăzh noo ẏă.

il s'agenouilla.
eel săzh' noo ẏă.

nous nous agenouillâmes.
noo noo zăzh' noo ẏăm'.

vous vous agenouillâtes.
voo voo zăzh' noo ẏăt'.

ils s'agenouillèrent.
eel săzh' noo ẏēhr.

Je m'ennuyai.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ẏa.

tu t'ennuyas.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ẏă.

il s'ennuya.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ẏă.

nous nous ennuyâmes.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee ẏăm'.

vous vous ennuyâtes.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ẏăt'.

ils s'ennuyèrent.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ẏēhr'.

Futur simple.

Je m'agenouillerai.
zh' măzh' nooẏ' ra.

tu t'agenouilleras.
tŭ tăzh' nooẏ' ră.

il s'agenouillera.
eel săzh' nooẏ' ră.

nous nous agenouillerons.
noo noo zăzh' nooẏ' rōn̄.

vous vous agenouillerez.
voo voo zăzh' nooẏ' ra.

ils s'agenouilleront.
eel săzh' nooẏ' rōn̄.

Je m'ennuierai.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ra.

tu t'ennuieras.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ră.

il s'ennuiera.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ră.

nous nous ennuierons.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee rōn̄.

vous vous ennuierez.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ra.

ils s'ennuieront.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee rōn̄.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'agenouillerais.
zh' măzh' nooy' reh.

tu t'agenouillerais.
tü tăzh' nooy' reh.

il s'agenouillerait.
eel săzh' nooy' reh.

nous nous agenouillerions.
noo noo zăzh' noo yuh ree ōn.

vous vous agenouilleriez.
voo voo zăzh' noo yuh ree a.

ils s'agenouilleraient.
eel săzh' noor y' rēh.

Je m'ennuierais.
zh' mān nü ee reh.

tu t'ennuierais.
tü tān nü ee reh.

il s'ennuierait.
eel sān nü ee reh.

nous nous ennuierions.
noo noo zān nü ee ree ōn.

vous vous ennuieriez.
voo voo zān nü ee ree a.

ils s'ennuieraient.
eel sān nü ee rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Agenouille-toi.
ăzh' nooy' tweh.

qu'il s'agenouille.
keel săzh' nooy'.

agenouillons-nous.
ăzh' noo yōn noo.

agenouillez-vous.
ăzh' noo ya voo.

qu'ils s'agenouillent.
keel săzh' nooy'.

Ennuie-toi.
ān nü ee tweh.

qu'il s'ennuie.
keel sān nü ee.

ennuyons-nous.
ān nü ee yōn noo.

ennuyez-vous.
ān nü ee ya voo.

qu'ils s'ennuient.
keel san nü ee.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'agenouille.
kuh zh' măzh' nooy'.

que tu t'agenouilles.
kuh tü tăzh' nooy'.

qu'il s'agenouille.
keel săzh' nooy'.

que nous nous agenouillons.
kuh noo noo zazh' noo yee ōn.

que vous vous agenouilliez.
kuh voo voo zăzh' noo yee a.

qu'ils s'agenouillent.
keel săzh' nooy'.

Que je m'ennuie.
kuh zh' mān nü ee.

que tu t'ennuies.
kuh tü tān nü ee.

qu'il s'ennuie.
keel sān nü ee.

que nous nous ennuyions.
kuh noo noo zān nü ee yee ōn.

que vous vous ennuyiez.
kuh voo voo zān nü ee yee a.

qu'ils s'ennuient.
keel sān nü ee.

Imparfait.

Que je m'agenouillasse. kuh zh' măzh' noo ẏăss'.	**Que je m'ennuyasse.** kuh zh' măn nü ee ẏăss'.
que tu t'agenouillasses. kuh tü tăzh' noo ẏass'.	**que tu t'ennuyasses.** kuh tü tăn nü ee ẏăss'.
qu'il s'agenouillât. keel săzh' noo ẏă.	**qu'il s'ennuyât.** keel săn nü ee ẏă.
que n. n. agenouillassions. kuh noo noo zăzh noo ẏă see ōn.	**que n. n. ennuyassions.** kuh noo noo zăn nü ee ẏă see ōn.
que v. v. agenouillassiez. kuh voo voo zăzh' noo ẏă see a.	**que v. v. ennuyassiez.** kuh voo voo zăn nü ee ẏă see a.
qu'ils s'agenouillassent. keel săzh' noo ẏăss'.	**qu'ils s'ennuyassent.** keel săn nü ee ẏăss'.

REFLECTIVE VERBS, — *SE RECUEILLIR, to collect one's-self, to meditate,* AND *S'ASSEOIR, to sit down.*

suh r' kuh ẏeer. — să swehr.

Infinitif Présent,	**Se recueillir.** suh r' kuh ẏeer.	**S'asseoir.** să swehr.
Participe Présent,	**Se recueillant.** suh r' kuh ẏān.	**S'asseyant.** sa seh ẏān.
Passé,	**Recueilli.** r' kuh yee.	**Assis.** ă see.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je me recueille. zhuh m' ruh kuhẏ'.	**Je m'assieds.** zh' mă see a.
tu te recueilles. tü t' ruh kuhẏ'.	**tu t'assieds.** tü tă see a.
il se recueille. eel suh r' kuhẏ'.	**il s'assied.** eel să see a.
nous nous recueillons. noo noo r' kuh ẏōn.	**nous nous asseyons.** noo noo să seh ẏōn.
vous vous recueillez. voo voo r' kuh ẏa.	**vous vous asseyez.** voo voo să seh ẏa.
ils se recueillent. eel suh r' kuhẏ'.	**ils s'asseyent.** eel să sēhẏ'.

Imparfait.

Je me recueillais.
zhuh m' ruh kuh ɣeh.

tu te recueillais.
tü t' ruh kuh ɣeh.

il se recueillait.
eel suh r' kuh ɣeh.

nous nous recueillions.
noo noo r' kuh ɣee õñ.

vous vous recueilliez.
voo voo r' kuh ɣee a.

ils se recueillaient.
eel suh r' kuh ɣēh.

Je m'asseyais.
zh' mă seh ɣeh.

tu t'asseyais.
tü tă seh ɣeh.

il s'asseyait.
eel să seh ɣeh.

nous nous asseyions.
noo noo ză seh ɣee õñ.

vous vous asseyiez.
voo voo ză seh ɣee a.

ils s'asseyaient.
eel să seh ɣēh.

Passé défini.

Je me recueillis.
zhuh m' ruh kuh ɣee.

tu te recueillis.
tü t' ruh kuh ɣee.

il se recueillit.
eel suh r' kuh ɣee.

nous nous recueillîmes.
noo noo r' kuh ɣeem'.

vous vous recueillîtes.
voo voo r' kuh ɣeet'.

ils se recueillirent.
eel suh r' kuh ɣeer.

Je m'assis.
zh' mă see.

tu t'assis.
tü tă see.

il s'assit.
eel să see.

nous nous assîmes.
noo noo ză seem'.

vous vous assîtes.
voo voo ză seet'.

ils s'assirent.
eel să seer'.

Futur simple.

Je me recueillerai.
zhuh m' ruh kuhɣ' ra.

tu te recueilleras.
tü t' ruh kuhɣ' ră.

il se recueillera.
eel suh r' kuhɣ' ră.

nous nous recueillerons.
noo noo r' kuhɣ' rõñ.

vous vous recueillerez.
voo voo r' kuhɣ' ra.

ils se recueilleront.
eel suh r' kuhɣ' rõñ.

Je m'assiérai.
zh' mă see a ra.

tu t'assiéras.
tü tă see a ră.

il s'assiéra.
eel să see a ră.

nous nous assiérons.
noo noo ză see a rõñ.

vous vous assiérez.
voo voo ză see a ra.

ils s'assiéront.
eel să see a rõñ.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je me recueillerais.
zhuh m' ruh kuhȳ' reh.

tu te recueillerais.
tü t' ruh kuhȳ' reh.

il se recueillerait.
eel suh r' kuhȳ' reh.

nous nous recueillerions.
noo noo r' kuh ȳuh ree ōn̄.

vous vous recueilleriez.
voo voo r' kuh ȳuh ree a.

ils se recueilleraient.
eel suh r' kuhȳ rēh.

Je m'assiérais.
zh' mă see a reh.

tu t'assiérais.
tü tă see a reh.

il s'assiérait.
eel să see a reh.

nous nous assiérions.
noo nooză see a ree ōn̄.

vous vous assiériez.
voo voo ză see a ree a.

ils s'assiéraient
eel să see a rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Recueille-toi.
r' kuhȳ' tweh.

qu'il se recueille.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

recueillons-nous.
r' kuh ȳōn̄ noo.

recueillez-vous.
r' kuh ȳa voo.

qu'ils se recueillent.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

Assieds-toi.
ă see a tweh.

qu'il s'asseye.
keel să sehȳ'.

asseyons-nous.
ă seh ȳōn̄ noo.

asseyez-vous.
ă seh ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'asseyent.
keel să sēhȳ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je me recueille.
kuh zh' muh r' kuhȳ'.

que tu te recueilles.
kuh tü t' ruh kuhȳ'.

qu'il se recueille.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

que nous nous recueillions.
kuh noo noo r' kuh ȳee ōn̄.

que vous vous recueilliez.
kuh voo voo r' kuh ȳee a.

qu'ils se recueillent.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

Que je m'asseye.
kuh zh' mă sehȳ'.

que tu t'asseyes.
kuh tü tă sehȳ.

qu'il s'asseye.
keel să sehȳ'.

que nous nous asseyions.
kuh noo noo za seh ȳee ōn̄.

que vous vous asseyiez.
kuh voo voo ză seh ȳee a.

qu'ils s'asseyent.
keel să sēhȳ.

Imparfait.

Que je me recueillisse. kuh zh' muh r' kuh ȳeess'.	**Que je m'assisse.** kuh zh' mă seess'.
que tu te recueillisses. kuh tü t' ruh kuh ȳeess'.	**que tu t'assisses.** kuh tü tă seess'.
qu'il se recueillît. keel suh r' kuh ȳee.	**qu'il s'assît.** keel să see.
que n. n. recueillissions. kuh noo noo r' kuh ȳee see sēñ.	**que nous nous assissions.** kuh noo noo ză see see sēñ.
que v. v. recueillissiez. kuh voo voo r' kuh ȳee see a.	**que vous vous assissiez.** kuh voo voo ză see see a.
qu'ils se recueillissent. keel suh r' kuh ȳeess'.	**qu'ils s'assissent.** keel să seess'.

IRREGULAR VERBS, — *VOULOIR, to be willing, to wish,* AND *PEINDRE, to paint.*

voo lwer. pīndr'.

	Infinitif Présent,	*Participe Présent,*	*Passé,*
	Vouloir. voo lwer.	**Voulant.** voo lān.	**Voulu.** voo lü.
	Peindre. pīndr'.	**Peignant.** peh ḡnān.	**Peint.** pīn.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je veux. zh' vēü.	**Je peins.** zh' pīn.
tu veux. tü vēü.	**tu peins.** tü pīn.
il veut. eel vēü.	**il peint.** eel pīn.
nous voulons. noo voo lōñ.	**nous peignons.** noo peh ḡnōñ.
vous voulez. voo voo la.	**vous peignez.** voo peh ḡna.
ils veulent. eel vuhl'.	**ils peignent.** eel peh ḡn'.

Imparfait.

Je voulais.	**Je peignais.**
zh' voo leh.	zh' peh ḡneh.
tu voulais.	**tu peignais.**
tü voo leh.	tü peh ḡneh.
il voulait.	**il peignait.**
eel voo leh.	eel peh ḡneh.
nous voulions.	**nous peignions.**
noo voo lee ōn̄.	noo peh ḡnee ōn̄.
vous vouliez.	**vous peigniez.**
voo voo lee a.	voo peh ḡnee a.
ils voulaient.	**ils peignaient.**
eel voo leh.	eel peh ḡnēh.

Passé défini.

Je voulus.	**Je peignis.**
zh' voo lü.	zh' peh ḡnee.
tu voulus.	**tu peignis.**
tü voo lü.	tü peh ḡnee.
il voulut.	**il peignit.**
eel voo lü.	eel peh ḡnee.
nous voulûmes.	**nous peignîmes.**
noo voo lüm'.	noo peh ḡneem'.
vous voulûtes.	**vous peignîtes.**
voo voo lüt'.	voo peh ḡneet'.
ils voulurent.	**ils peignirent.**
eel voo lür'.	eel peh ḡneer'.

Futur simple.

Je voudrai.	**Je peindrai.**
zh' voo dra.	zh' pīn̄ dra.
tu voudras.	**tu peindras.**
tü voo drä.	tü pīn̄ drä.
il voudra.	**il peindra.**
eel voo drä.	eel pīn̄ drä.
nous voudrons.	**nous peindrons.**
noo voo drōn̄.	noo pīn̄ drōn̄.
vous voudrez.	**vous peindrez.**
voo voo dra.	voo pīn̄ dra.
ils voudront.	**ils peindront.**
eel voo drōn̄.	eel pīn̄ drōn̄.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je voudrais.
zh' voo dreh.

tu voudrais.
tü voo dreh.

il voudrait.
eel voo dreh.

nous voudrions.
noo voo dree ōñ.

vous voudriez.
voo voo dree a.

ils voudraient.
eel voo drēh.

Je peindrais.
zh' pīñ dreh.

tu peindrais.
tü pīñ dreh.

il peindrait.
eel pīñ dreh.

nous peindrions.
noo pīñ dree ōñ.

vous peindriez.
voo pīñ dree a.

ils peindraient.
eel pīñ drēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Veuillez (*is the only* [*person*]).
vuh ÿa.

Peins.
pīñ.

qu'il peigne.
keel pehḡñ'.

peignons.
peh ḡñōñ.

peignez.
peh ḡña.

qu'ils peignent.
keel pēhḡñ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je veuille.
kuh zh' vuhÿ'.

que tu veuilles.
kuh tü vuhÿ'.

qu'il veuille.
keel vuhÿ'.

que nous voulions.
kuh noo voo lee ōñ.

que vous vouliez.
kuh voo voo lee a.

qu'ils veuillent.
keel vuhÿ'.

Que je peigne
kuh zh' pehḡñ'.

que tu peignes.
kuh tü pehḡñ'.

qu'il peigne.
keel pehḡñ'.

que nous peignions.
kuh noo peh ḡñee ōñ.

que vous peigniez.
kuh voo peh ḡñee a.

qu'ils peignent.
keel pēhḡñ.

Imparfait.

Que je voulusse.
kuh zh' voo lüss'.

que tu voulusses.
küh tü voo lüss'.

qu'il voulût.
keel voo lü.

que nous voulussions.
kuh noo voo lü see õn.

que vous voulussiez.
kuh voo voo lü see a.

qu'ils voulussent.
keel voo lüss'.

Que je peignisse.
küh zh' peh ḡnecss'.

que tu peignisses.
kuh tü peh ḡnecss'.

qu'il peignît.
keel peh ḡnee.

que nous peignissions.
kuh noo peh ḡnee see õn.

que vous peignissiez.
kuh voo peh ḡnee see a.

qu'ils peignissent.
keel peh ḡnecss'.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

I.

Come, our country's sons!
The day of glory is here.
Against us Tyranny
Lifts her bloody standard, —
Lifts her bloody standard.
Hear ye in the plains
The roar of the fierce soldiers?
They are coming, even within your arms,
To murder your sons, your wives!
To arms, citizens!
Form your battalions!
March! Let us march! let their polluted blood
Water our furrows!

II.

What means this horde of slaves,
Of traitors, of confederate kings?
For whom are these ignominious fetters,
These irons, long since prepared, —
These irons, long since prepared?
Frenchmen! for us! Ah, what an outrage
What transports should it raise!
It is we whom they dare threaten
To reduce to ancient slavery!
To arms, &c.

III.

What! shall foreign cohorts
Give us law on our own hearthstones?
What! shall mercenary legions
Vanquish our proud warriors, —
Vanquish our proud warriors?
Great God! by fettered hands
Shall our necks be bent to the yoke?
Shall base despots become
The masters of our fate?
To arms, &c.

IV.

Tremble, tyrants! and you, ye perjured!
Scorn of every party,
Tremble! your parricidal schemes
Shall at last have their reward, —
Shall at last have their reward.
Every thing is arming to combat you:
If they fall, our young heroes,
France will bring forth others
Ready to fight against you.
To arms, &c.

V.

Frenchmen! like generous warriors,
Strike or forbear to strike!
Spare those sad victims
Who are sorrowfully arming against us, —
Who are sorrowfully arming against us;
But the sanguinary despot,
But the accomplice of Bouillé, —
All the tigers who without pity
Rend the bosom of their mother, —
To arms, &c.

VI.

Sacred love of country,
Guide, sustain, our avenging arms:
Liberty, beloved Liberty,
Fight on the side of thy defenders, —
Fight on the side of thy defenders.
Under our banners let victory
Rally to thy deep tones;
Let thine expiring enemies
See thy triumph and our glory.
To arms, citizens!
Form your battalions!
March! Let us march! let their polluted blood
Water our furrows!

LA MARSEILLAISE.

lă mär seh ȳehz'.

PREMIER COUPLET.

ALLONS, enfans de la patrie!
ă lōn zān fan duh lă pă tree!

Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
luh zhoor duh glwehr eh tă ree va.

Contre nous de la tyrannie,
kōn truh noo duh lă tee ră nee,

L'étendard sanglant est levé,
la tān dăr sān glān teh luh va,

L'étendard sanglant est levé.
la tān dăr sān glān teh luh va.

Entendez-vous dans les campagnes
ān tān da voo dān la kān pāgn'

Mugir ces féroces soldats?
mŭ zheer sa fa rō suh sōl dă?

Ils viennent, jusques dans vos bras,
eel vee ehnuh, zhŭss kuh dān vo bră,

Egorger vos fils, vos compagnes!
a gor zha vo feess, vo kōn pāgn!

Aux armes, citoyens!
ō zăr muh, see tweh ȳīn!

Formez vos bataillons:
for ma vo bă tă ȳōn:

Marchez! marchons! qu'un sang impur
măr sha! măr shōn! kūn sān kīn pŭr

Abreuve nos sillons!
ă bruh vuh no see ȳōn!

DEUXIÈME COUPLET.

Que veut cette horde d'esclaves,
kuh vēŭ seh tuh ŏrduh da sklahv',

De traîtres, de rois conjurés!
duh treh truh, duh rweh kōn zhŭ ra!

Pour qui ces ignobles entraves,
poor kee sa zee gnō bluh zān trăv',

Ces fers, dès longtemps préparés,
sa fehr, deh lōn tān pra pă ra,

Ces fers, dès longtemps préparés ?
sa fehr, deh lōñ tāñ pra pă ra?
Français ! pour nous, ah ! quel outrage !
frāñ seh! poor noo, ah! kehl oo trăzh!
Quels transports il doit exciter !
kehl trāñss por zeel dweh tak see ta!
C'est nous qu'on ose menacer
seh noo kōñ no zuh muh nă sa
De rendre à l'antique esclavage !
duh rāñ dr' ă lāñ teek' a sklă văzh!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

TROISIÈME COUPLET.

Quoi ! des cohortes étrangères
kweh! da kō ōr tuh za trāñ zhehr
Feraient la loi dans nos foyers ?
fuh reh lă lweh dāñ no fweh ȳa?
Quoi ! ces phalanges mercenaires
kweh! sa fă lāñ zhuh mehr suh nehr'
Terrasseraient nos fiers guerriers ?
ta ră suh reh no fee ehr ḡa ree a?
Terrasseraient nos fiers guerriers ?
ta ra suh reh no fee ehr ḡa ree a?
Grand Dieu ! par des mains enchaînées
ḡrāñ dee ēū! păr da mīñ zāñ sheh na
Nos fronts sous le joug se ploieraient !
no frōñ soo luh zhoo suh plweh reh!
De vils despotes deviendraient
duh veel dehss pō tuh duh vee īñ dreh,
Les maîtres de nos destinées !
la mēh truh duh no dehss tee na!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

QUATRIÈME COUPLET.

Tremblez, tyrans ! et vous perfides !
trāñ bla, tee rāñ! za voo pehr feed!
L'opprobre de tous les partis,
lō prō bruh duh too la păr tee,
Tremblez ! vos projets parricides
trāñ bla! vō prō zheh pă ree see d'
Vont enfin recevoir leur prix,
vōñ tāñ fīñ ruh suh vwehr luhr pree,

Vont enfin recevoir leur prix.
võn tăn fĭn ruh suh vwehr luhr pree.

Tout est soldat pour vous combattre;
too teh sŏl dă poor voo kõn bătr';

S'ils tombent, nos jeunes héros,
seel tõn buh, nō zhuh nuh z rō,

La France en produit de nouveaux
lă frăn s'ăn prō dŭ ee duh noo vō

Contre vous tous prêts à se battre.
kõn truh voo toos prĕh ză suh bătr'.

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

CINQUIÈME COUPLET.

Français! en guerriers magnanimes,
frăn seh! zăn ğa ree a mă ğnă neem',

Portez ou retenez vos coups;
pŏr ta zoo ruh tuh na vō koo;

Epargnez ces tristes victimes
a păr ğna sa trees tuh veek teem'

A regret s'armant contre nous,
ă ruh ğreh săr măn kõn truh voo,

A regret s'armant contre nous;
ă ruh ğreh săr măn kõn truh voo;

Mais le despote sanguinaire,
meh luh dehs pŏ tuh săn ğee nehr',

Mais le complice de Bouillé —
meh luh kõn plee suh duh boo ya —

Tous ces tigres qui sans pitié,
too sa tee ğruh kee săn pee tee a,

Déchirent le sein de leur mère!
da shee ruh luh sĭn duh luhr mehr'!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

SIXIÈME COUPLET.

Amour sacré de la patrie,
ă moor sa kra duh lă pă tree,

Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs:
kõn dŭ ee, soo tee ĭn no bră văn zhuhr:

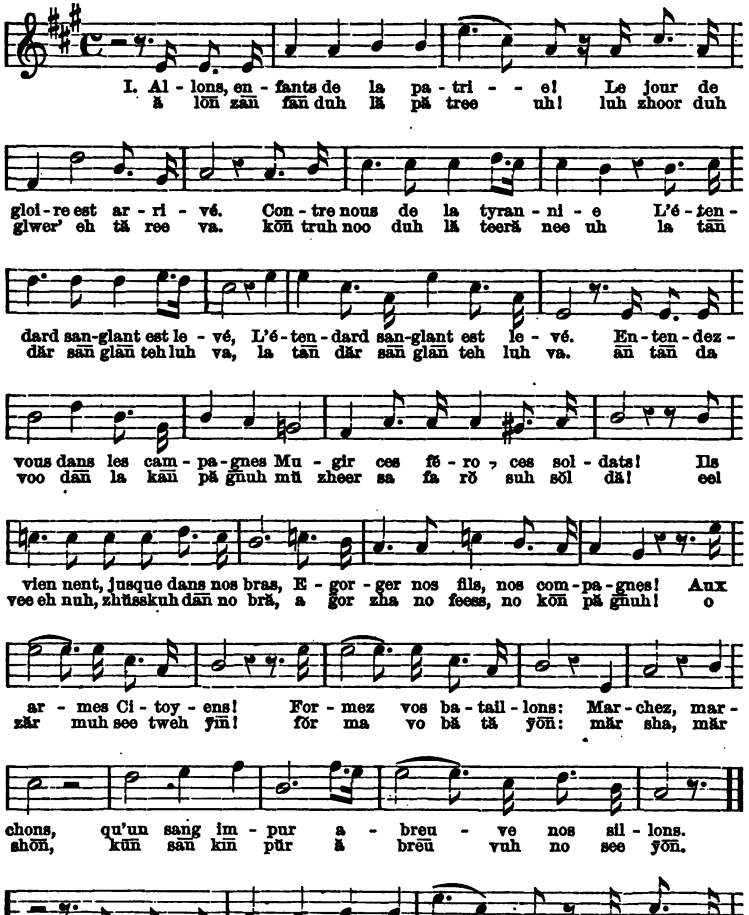
Liberté, Liberté chérie,
lee behr ta, lee behr ta sha ree,

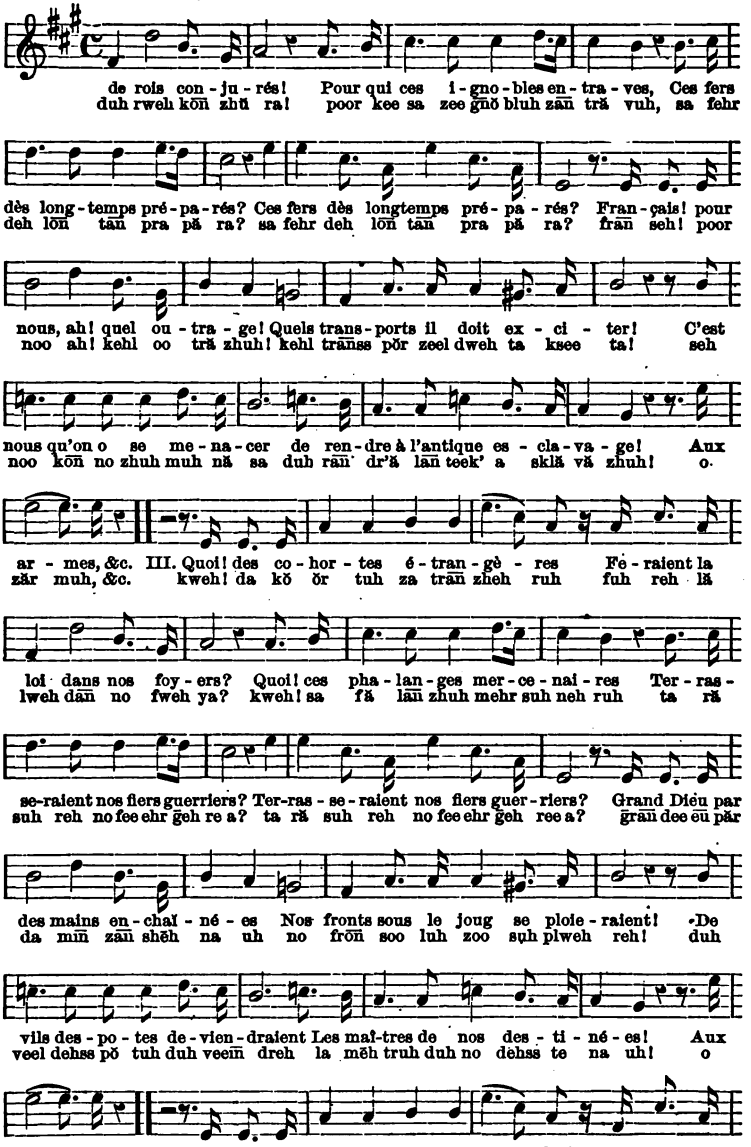
Combats avec tes défenseurs,
kõn bă ză vehk ta da făn suhr,

Combats avec tes défenseurs ;
kōn̄ bă zăk vehk ta da fān̄ suhr;
Sous nos drapeaux que la victoire
soo no drăk po kuh lăk veek twehr
Accoure à tes mâles accents ;
ă koor' ă ta măh luh zăk sān̄;
Que tes ennemis expirans
kuh ta zeh nuh mee zaks pee rān̄
Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire.
vweh tōn̄ tree ōn̄f' a nŏ truh glwehr.
Aux armes, citoyens !
ŏ zăr muh, see tweh yīn̄!
Formez vos bataillons :
for ma vo bă tă yōn̄:
Marchez ! marchons ! qu'un sang impur
măr sha! măr shōn̄! kūn̄ sān̄ kīn̄ pūr
Abreuve nos sillons !
ă bruh vuh no see yōn̄!

LA MARSEILLAISE.

ROUGET DE LISLE.


I. Al - lons, en - fants de la pa - tri - - e! Le jour de
ä lōn zän fän duh lä pä tree uh! luh zhoor duh
glοi - re est ar - ri - vé. Con - tre nous de la tyran - ni - e L'é - ten -
glwer' eh tä ree va. kōn truh noo duh lä teerä nee uh la tän
dard san-glant est le - vé, L'é - ten - dard san-glant est le - vé. En - ten - dez -
dăr sän glän teh luh va, la tän dăr sän glän teh luh va. än tän da
vous dans les cam - pa - gnes Mu - gir ces fé - ro ces sol - dats! Ils
voo dän la kän pä gnuh mü zheer sa fa rŏ suh sŏl dä! eel
vien nent, jusque dans nos bras, E - gor - ger nos fils, nos com - pa - gnes! Aux
vee eh nuh, zhüsskuh dän no brä, a gor zha no feess, no kōn pä gnuh! o
ar - mes Ci - toy - ens! For - mez vos ba - tail - lons: Mar - chez, mar -
zăr muh see tweh yēn! fŏr ma vo bä tä yōn: măr sha, măr
chons, qu'un sang im - pur a - breu - ve nos sil - lons.
shōn, kün sän kin pür ä brēü vuh no see yōn.
II. Que veut cet - te hor - de d'es - cla - ves, De traî - tres,
kuh vēü seh tuh ŏr duh dehss klah vuh, du trēh truh,


de rois con - ju - rés! Pour qui ces i - gno - bles en - tra - ves, Ces fers
duh rweh kōn zhū ra! poor kee sa zee gnō bluh zañ tră vuh, sa fehr
dès long - temps pré - pa - rés? Ces fers dès longtemps pré - pa - rés? Fran - çais! pour
deh lōn tañ pra pă ra? sa fehr deh lōn tañ pra pă ra? frañ seh! poor
nous, ah! quel ou - tra - ge! Quels trans - ports il doit ex - ci - ter! C'est
noo ah! kehl oo tră zhuh! kehl trañss pŏr zeel dweh ta ksee ta! seh
nous qu'on o se me - na - cer de ren - dre à l'antique es - cla - va - ge! Aux
noo kōn no zhuh muh nă sa duh rañ dr'ă lañ teek' a sklă vă zhuh! o
ar - mes, &c. III. Quoi! des co - hor - tes é - tran - gè - res Fé - raient la
zăr muh, &c. kweh! da kŏ ŏr tuh za trañ zheh ruh fuh reh lă
loi dans nos foy - ers? Quoi! ces pha - lan - ges mer - ce - nai - res Ter - ras -
lweh dañ no fweh ya? kweh! sa fă lañ zhuh mehr suh neh ruh ta ră
se-raient nos fiers guerriers? Ter-ras - se - raient nos fiers guer - riers? Grand Dieu par
suh reh no fee ehr ĝeh re a? ta ră suh reh no fee ehr ĝeh ree a? grañ dee eū păr
des mains en - chaî - né - es Nos fronts sous le joug se ploie - raient! De
da mĭn zañ shĕh na uh no frōn soo luh zoo sŭh plweh reh! duh
vils des - po - tes de - vien - draient Les maî-tres de nos des - ti - né - es! Aux
veel dehss pŏ tuh duh veeĭn dreh la mĕh truh duh no dehss te na uh! o
ar - mes, &c. IV. Trem - blez ty - rans! et vous per - fi - des! L'op - pro - bre
zăr muh, &c. trañ bla tee rañ! za voo pehr fee duh! lŏ prŏ bruh

de tous les par - tis, Trem - blez! vos pro - jets par - ri - ci - des Vont en -
duh too la păr tee, trān bla! vo prō zheh pă ree see duh vōn tān
fin re - ce - voir leur prix, Vont en - fin re - ce - voir leur prix, Tout est sol -
fīn ruh suh vwehr luhr pree, vōn tān fīn ruh suh vwher luhr pree, too teh sōl
dat pour vous com - bat - tre; S'ils tom - bent, nos jeu; nes hé - ros, La
dă poor voo kōn bă truh; seel tōn buh, no zhuh nuh a ro lă
Fran - ce en produit de nou veaux con - tre vous tous prêts à se bat - tre. Aux
frānss' ān prō dŭee duh noo vo kōn truh voo tooss prĕh za suh bă truh. o
ar - mes, &c. V. Fran - çais! en guer - riers ma - gna - ni - mes, Por - tez ou
zar muh, &c. frān seh zān gĕh ree a mă gna nee muh, pōr ta zoo
re - te - nez vos coups; E - par - gnez ces tris - tes vic - ti - mes; A re -
ruh tuh na vo koo a păr gna sa treess tuh veek tee muh a ruh
gret s'ar - mant con - tre nous; A re - gret s'ar - mant con - tre nous; Mais le des -
greh săr mān kōn truh noo; ă ruh greh săr mān kōn truh noo; meh luh dehss
po - te san - gui - nai - re, Mais le com - pli - ce de Bouil - lé Tous
pō tuh sān gee neh ruh, meh luh kōn plee suh duh boo ya too
ces ti - gres qui sans pi - tié, Dé - chi - rent le sein de leur mè - re! Aux
sa tee gruh kee sān pee tee a, da shee rŭh luh sīn duh luhr mĕh ruh! o
ar - mes, &c. VI. A - mour sa - cré de la pa - tri - e, Con - duis, sou -
săr muh, &c. ă moor să kra duh lă pă tree uh, kōn dŭee, soo

tiens nos bras ven-geurs; Li-ber-té, Li-ber-té ché-
tee ĩn no brä vãũ zhuhr; lee behr ta, lee behr ta sha
ri-e. Com-bats a-vec tes dé-fen-seurs: Com-bats a-vec tes dé-fen
ree uh, kõn bä zä vehk ta da fãn suhr: kõn bä zä vehk ta da fãn
seurs: Sous nos dra-peaux que la vic-toi-re Ac-
suhr: soo no drä po kuh lä veek tweh ruh ä
cou-re a tes mâ-les ac-cents; Que tes en-ne-mis ex-pi-
koo r'ä ta mah luh zäk sãn; kuh ta zeh nuh mee zaks pee
rans Voient ton tri-om-phe et no-tre gloi-re. Aux ar-mes, &c.
rãn vweh tõn tree õn f'a nõ truh glweh ruh. o zär muh, &c.

OBSERVATION. — In singing, as well as in reading, each syllable must be distinctly uttered. This rule is still more binding in singing as there is no semi-mute syllables. All songs (written in good French), whatever their character may otherwise be, are pronounced similar to the "Marseillaise."

NOTE. — The student will observe the difference in the pronunciation of the "Marseillaise" when read, and its pronunciation when sung. The same principles of pronunciation must be applied to all songs.